

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Australia turns to the right

What do Australians do in the face of mounting economic problems? They return to power a coalition of conservative parties which traditionally favor emphasis on the private sector, free market forces, and individual responsibility.

It is generally thought that the poor state of the Australian economy, rather than the recent constitutional crisis, was the dominant factor in the sweeping victory won by the Liberal Party-National Country Party coalition in the recent election. The Labor Party, which has ruled for three years and in that time gradually concentrated more and more power in the federal government, sustained a resounding defeat.

It is interesting to note the similarities between Australia's domestic problems and America's. In that distant land down under inflation has been running at 16 to 17 percent a year — one of the highest rates in the industrialized world. Unemployment has been at its worst since the Depression in the 1930s, and the cities, which account for the bulk of the Australian population, are reeling from urban problems.

For all this the voters apparently felt the government of Gough Whitlam was largely to blame. Although as Prime Minister he was credited with introducing some enlightened education and welfare policies, his budget practices and favoritism toward the public sector were regarded by many as inflationary and obstructive of industrial growth. A public furor also arose, among other things, over his government's efforts to raise billions of dollars in overseas loans by dubious methods.

Perhaps the principal problem which will confront the new government of Malcolm Fraser will be to work out a new relationship with the nation's vigorous trade unions. Union leaders have warned of widespread industrial unrest if the Prime Minister takes a tough stand against them. But the Australian public is reported to be fed up with labor because of the many disruptive strikes in recent years, and this could strengthen Mr. Fraser's hand.

In the field of foreign affairs there is also likely to be some change, with more traditional stress on Australia's ties in ANZUS and its friendship with Britain and the United States. After the collapse of the American effort in Vietnam, the Whitlam government rushed to bolster Australia's relations with China and the nations of Southeast Asia. But Mr. Fraser, who was militarily hawkish during the Vietnam war, has long argued that the Labor government has been too accommodating to communist and "third-world" countries.

It is therefore possible that the diplomatic pendulum will begin to swing back again and Australia will now take more interest in the European Economic Community, the multilateral trade negotiations, and other forums which it deals as an industrialized nation.

In short, a mood of conservatism which is so noticeable in the United States these days has also swept Australia. The election seems to point up once again the role which economic problems today play on the political front.

Presidents' misuse of the FBI: a long, sad history

After all the disclosures of bygone secrets, Americans must guard against overemphasis on the lapses of otherwise worthy leaders. But they must at least be sobered by the extent to which the abuse of power represented by Watergate can now be seen to have been foreshadowed in previous administrations.

When one recalls the way Americans saw the assassination of John Kennedy as a monstrous example of aberrant behavior, it is wrenching to think that officials of their own government had already considered plots for this means of eliminating leaders of other countries. And, in the light of the public's amazed outrage over the Watergate misuse of government agencies, it is jarring to have Senate investigators confirm that the FBI was misused by the past six presidents, beginning



The Christian Science Monitor photo

Solving equations of terror

Terrorists have no reason to take or harm innocent hostages if they know in advance that doing so will not achieve their aims. Anyone

contemplating such abhorrent acts should be more likely to think twice after the weekend surrenders of terrorists in Britain and the Netherlands. These episodes follow the recent ones in the Republic of Ireland and a London restaurant — adding to a mounting record of police success in refusing either to yield to the demands of terrorists or to risk making martyrs of them or hurting their hostages in an initial erratic period. Police patience and restraint helped preserve the lives of the many others on the train.

The point is that the hostages are never the reason for terrorist action. The reason is some goal — such as South Moluccans independence from Indonesia — for which the terrorists hope to win support or progress. To see that such goals, however idealistic, cannot be achieved through terrorism is essential to reduce the impetus to terrorism.

There is also another element in solving the equation of terror: the manner in which the hostages confront their ordeal. In these episodes their bravery and stability have been manifest. When Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema returned to Ireland, despite the five-week kidnapping he had suffered there, he was greeted with cheers. They no doubt included appreciation for his behavior during a situation in which many an innocent person

might have imagined himself instead.

For the taking of hostages has become almost a daily affair. And to cut back on it in long-range terms requires the establishment of as much consistency as possible on the part of the authorities — so that potential terrorists will know they cannot expect success. Obviously, the circumstances of each case must be considered most wisely and sensitively so that hostages have maximum safety. The three killed by South Moluccans on the train in the Netherlands appear to have lost their lives in an initial erratic period. Police patience and restraint helped preserve the lives of the many others on the train.

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Europe

Catholic blast at Communists

Italian bishops reopen old battle for influence

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome A bitter political and ideological dispute has broken out between Italy's Communists and Roman Catholics reminiscent of the worst days of the cold war.

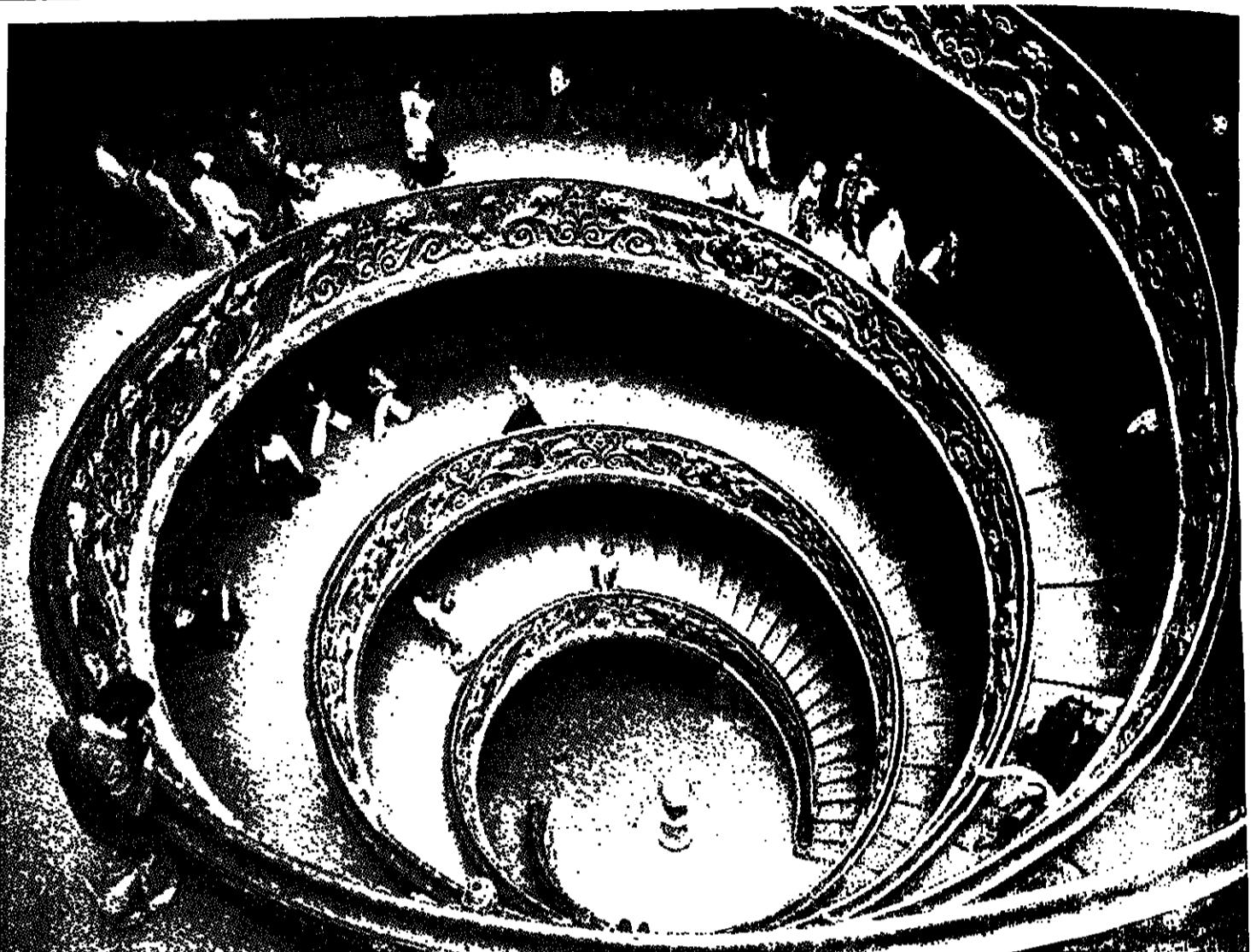
For several months Italian bishops have been gradually hardening their line against the Communists, who since local elections last June have emerged as the most powerful political force in all the major cities of Italy, from Turin to Naples.

The bishops have been encouraged at the highest level by Pope Paul himself, for whom the idea of a Communist victory at forthcoming city elections in Rome (which did not vote last June) is anathema.

On Dec. 15 the Italian bishops' conference came out with their strongest condemnation of communism since the days when Pope Pius XII put all Communists beyond the pale by excommunicating them en bloc.

The bishops said bluntly that Marxism is incompatible with the Christian faith, and that Catholics should follow the teachings of their church in the practice of politics. The Communists have already denounced similar pronouncements by the Vatican as "an absurd crusade." The Communist Party daily *Unita* came out with a blistering front-page attack upon the bishops for being "backward and anachronistic" and accusing the Vatican of interfering in Italian domestic affairs. The newspaper called the statement "a violent, disconcerting attack upon the free political choice of Christians."

Other lay politicians have also been roused to anger by the bishops. Loris Fortuna, a well-known left-wing reformer responsible for getting divorce on the Italian statute book and now in the forefront of the abortion law reform campaign, tabled a question in Parliament asking the government to cancel the concordat between church and state which has been in force since the days of the fascist dictatorship of Benito Mussolini.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Spiral staircase in the Vatican's art gallery

A leader of the Italian Protestant Waldensian Church called the Catholic bishops' statement "theologically, morally, and politically reactionary" and added "there is nothing Christian in it."

There is an embarrassed silence from Italy's ruling Christian Democrat Party, which abstained during a committee vote in Parliament this week on new abortion legislation which looks as though it will end up granting Italian women the right to free abortion on demand — to the intense anger of the Vatican.

The dilemma of the Christian Democrats is that they are now being forced by Vatican moral intransigence into a position where they will be forced to choose either to be a

confessional party — in which case they will be subject to control by the Vatican and a growing boycott by voters — or a lay party of Christian inspiration.

The Italian bishops may have inadvertently torpedoed the Christian Democrat Party's current attempts to find an answer to the steady loss of support that they have been suffering at the hands of the electorate.

It remains to be seen how Italian Catholics will take the admonition of their bishops. As the leading Milan newspaper, *Corriere della Sera* points out, it depends to which Italians the bishops believe they are speaking — the 98 percent officially baptized, the 40 percent who say they are believers, or the 5 percent who are politically and socially committed Christians.

20th century technique saves 15th century Czech church

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Using wheels and four sets of steel rails, Czech engineers have moved a 500-year-old stone church to save it from industrial development.

They moved the Church of the Virgin Mary from its original site in the town of Most (70 miles northwest of here near the East German border) to a new site some 1,000 yards across the north Bohemian valley.

It took a month of almost imperceptible but rarely halted movement, never more than an inch per minute.

The lattice steel structure in which the church was cradled and the intricate electronic system of hydraulic brakes and pumps that kept the church on an even keel during its journey cost nearly \$4 million.

Supported by a nationwide program to preserve and where necessary restore their rich architectural heritage — Czech conservationists regard the cost as well worth it.

The church was only the second to stand on the site in Most in 900 years. It was built when the original church burned in 1616.

It is a three-aisled edifice combining Bohemian and classic Gothic in an unspectacular exterior appearance but with an interior beauty and rare craftsmanship that make it one of the best of the period.

In addition to holding a trading charter from



A Czech church on the move

IRAQI JEWS INVITED TO RETURN TO IRAQ

Palestinian Arabs and, consequently, vehemently opposed by all Arabs and justice-minded people the world over.

The Arabs, have no quarrel with Jews—provided that they are not Zionists. And in keeping with this, Iraq now calls upon all Iraqi Jews who left the country since 1948 to return and enjoy all rights accorded to Iraqi citizens.

The Revolution Command Council (RCC) adopted on November 26, 1975 an important resolution which entitles all Iraqi Jews who left Iraq since 1948 to return home and enjoy equal rights with all Iraqi citizens. The resolution also stipulates that the Iraqi Government shall guarantee to the returning Jews full constitutional rights, equality and secure living without any discrimination.

This decision by the Revolution Command Council (RCC) stems from the adherence, by the Iraqi Government, to the principles of the UN charter and to the universal declaration of rights.

This decision of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) constitutes concrete evidence that Iraqis and Arabs never harbored malice or vindictiveness against Jews. In fact Jews have lived among Arabs since medieval ages and throughout the ages there was mutual trust, respect and happy co-existence between them. History is full of examples of Arab-Jewish cooperation.

Judaism, Christianity and Islam do not preach hate and the concept of exclusivity. On the contrary, they preach love and brotherhood. As long as these basic fundamental tenets were adhered to, there blossomed understanding, mutual respect and cooperation. But as soon as these principles were abandoned, cooperation was replaced by confrontation.

The Jews, as long as they adhered to the true principles of Judaism, lived in peace among Christians and Moslems everywhere. But when the Zionist Jews began to propagate the myth of "A Chosen People", when they converted Judaism into Zionism—which is a racist movement and when they began to turn religion into a nationality and when all led to the expulsion of Arab Palestinians from their homeland, the Zionists committed a sin against the very tenets of Judaism. They excluded themselves by erroneously regarding themselves as belonging to some mythical "superior race". This racist claim therefore, rightly earned the Zionist, condemnation universally.

It should be noted that the Arabs have always distinguished between Judaism and Zionism. The former is a religion which the Arabs, like all others, respect. The latter, however, is a racist movement directed particularly against

The resolution, signed by President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr in his capacity as the Revolution Command Council Chairman, is as follows:

1. Iraqi Jews who left Iraq since 1948 are hereby entitled to return home.
2. All Iraqi Jews returning to Iraq under this resolution shall enjoy all lawful rights of Iraqi citizens under law.
3. The Iraqi Government shall guarantee to the returning Jews full constitutional rights enjoyed by Iraqi citizens. This will include equality and secure living without any discrimination.
4. This resolution shall be published in the official Gazette and shall be enforced by the Ministers concerned."

The Government of the Republic
Of Iraq
Embassy of India

IRAQ INTEREST SECTION
1801 P Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Europe

West German strip mining leaves no wasteland

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bergheim, Germany
This community boasts it has the world's biggest man-made hole in the ground.

The hole, nearly 1,000 feet deep and two miles in each direction, moves north about three feet a day. And backfilling goes on at the same rate as excavation.

At least 30 million tons of lignite a year are taken out of this open pit mine. There are four smaller but similar mines in the area and the total output of the soft brownish coal from the five mines is 110 million tons a year.

Instead of wasteland, as in parts of the United States, the strip mining has left in its wake modernized villages, improved farmland, lakes, rich forests, and recreation areas that attract more than 20,000 visitors on an average summer weekend.

All of this is taking place just west of Cologne and the Rhine River, where the population density is 850 persons per square mile. In the process a river and a highway temporarily have been diverted and 19,000 residents of several villages have been moved permanently.

There are several reasons why this mining project is not only a successful business but a remarkable land-redevelopment project as well:

The amount of money West Germans and other Europeans are willing to spend on energy.

Whereas the price per ton of soft coal in the U.S. in 1974, before prices shot up, was \$15, the same coal in West Germany would cost \$50 or more. Without question the cost of land restoration is reckoned into the price here.

Concentration of mining activities. Formerly 20 small firms operated in 28 places near here, but only one firm, Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG (commonly known as Rheinbraun) of Cologne, now mines the area. Rheinbraun's exclusivity has led to development of giant mining equipment known the world over for its productive capacity.

Traditional respect for the land. The Germans have a feeling for order and beauty that is self-enforcing.

Strict mining laws that date back 200 years to Prussian times. These laws require restoration but permit new and different uses for the land once it has been mined.

Planning. Strip mining and land restoration are only part of a regional strategy that stretches 20 years into the future. When the planning is complete, the mining fits into all other projected changes for the area.

A 27-member supervisory committee, including conservationists and farmers' representatives as well as government and local officials, which helps to ensure that mining projects do not get caught in a crossfire between industry and government or public-interest groups, as often happens in the U.S.

Energy is so valuable in Europe that mutual cooperation is taken for granted. And underlying the whole issue is that all the coal is owned by the federal government.

Two essentials for land restoration — water and topsoil — receive careful handling in the mining process. Despite an overburden-to-coal ratio sometimes as high as 6 to 1, the valuable topsoil is removed separately, carried off by Rheinbraun's own railroad, and stored.

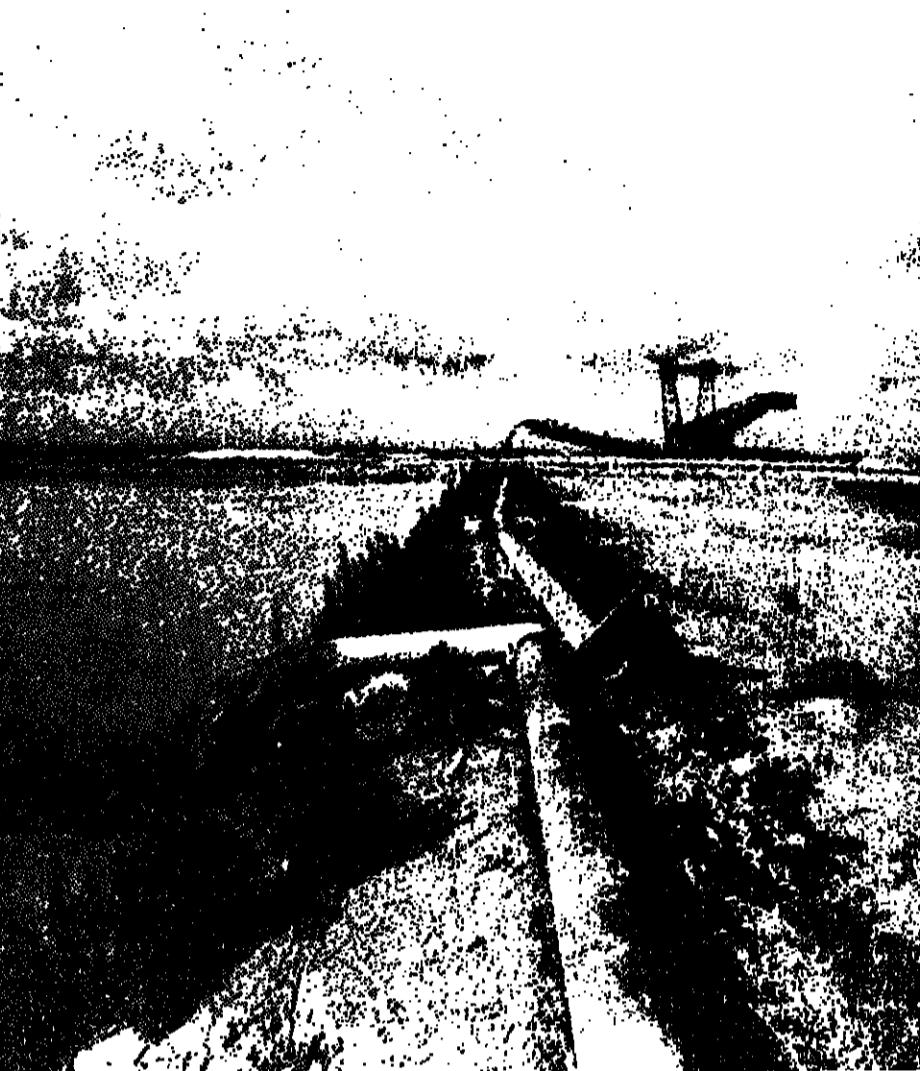
More than 100 wells a year are sunk, and some 1,200 cubic feet of water a minute is pumped out of the mines through a canal to the Rhine.

This not only helps keep the mines dry but also serves as a source of water to Duesseldorf and other cities of the industrial Rhineland. Once purified, it is cleaner than water from the Rhine similarly treated. The canal doubles as protection against flooding during high-water times.

Later, some of the topsoil is mixed with water and pumped as silt back to diked and graded areas where it settles and becomes fertile farmland.

The work in the pits is done by huge wheel excavators and conveyors. The largest of these machines can chew out nearly 131,000 cubic yards of earth or coal a day and moves gradually downward on sloped banks. Although it weighs 7,400 tons and is 220 yards long, it can cut to an accuracy of 10 inches.

A new generation of excavators, scheduled



Pumping back land in a Bergheim coal pit

to be ready within a year, will move material twice as fast as the present machines.

The conveyor system, readily shifted from place to place and faster and more economical than trucks, rid the pits of the already dug material. The railroad waits at the original surface level for longer hauls.

Rheinbraun officials think the company has a solid future in mining this area for well into the next century.

Currently some 45 percent of the lignite produced is burned to make electricity. The rest is turned into briquettes for home heating.

German workers have more say in management

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
Hans Schmidt helps build Fords in Cologne. Hank Smith helps build Fords in Detroit. There is more than a language difference in their jobs.

Because of the labor laws here, Hans from Germany has direct representation on the company's board of supervisors.

This representation of labor at the highest level in West German companies is called codetermination. Earlier this month the parliamentary groups of the two governing coalition parties — the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats — ended a bitter six-year struggle over codetermination when they announced a compromise that would further broaden labor's representation on boards of supervisors. This is a major development on the German political scene.

There is no legal text yet of the compromise on this highly complicated question, but party leaders have described its general form to the press. It is not clear yet what size companies would be affected.

The compromise appears to be a major victory for the Free Democrats, the coalition's junior partner, which in part represents small businessmen and the individualistic and free enterprise idea as well as nonsocialistic reform.

Elements of the Social Democratic Party have fought long and hard for a law that would give labor more direct control over how capital is used in business. One obstacle to this control has been a provision in West Germany's Constitution that protects property rights. Another constitutional provision calls for independence of both sides in wage negotiations — a fundamental labor right.

The board of supervisors in a West German company makes general policy and appoints a board of management to operate the firm. The supervisory board can remove members of the management board.

To date in modern Germany labor has had a one-third representation on the supervisory board in sizable firms. The exception has been in the coal mining and steel industries where labor has had a 50 percent vote on the supervisory board for 20 years.

The compromise reportedly would now extend this 50 percent labor representation to industry in general, but with

two twists that give a narrow but decisive edge to capital interests.

One of these is that the chairman of the board would be selected by its capital side if the two groups were unable to agree on a common choice and the chairman would cast the decisive vote in deadlocked situations. The other is that one of the labor seats would go to a senior executive — a "white-collar worker" — who has not reached the level of board management.

It is hard to explain the great importance of codetermination to the West German worker of the 1970s. In the U.S. (to oversimplify) labor agrees that management is management's business and just demands its cut of profits.

Such is hardly the case here. It helps to remember that Hitler completely took over the labor movement in 1933 and put its leaders in jail or concentration camps. He made codetermination a question.

Do fleeing East Germans lose their children?

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
A debate over forced separation of children and parents in East Germany has broken out in West Germany.

The Bonn Government has confirmed it knows of two cases where the East German government has taken children from parents who tried to flee to the West and put them up for permanent adoption.

The issue erupted when the weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel* ran an article on the subject in its Dec. 15 issue, naming three specific cases.

After learning of the forced adoption the Minister President of Bavaria, Alfons Goppel, suddenly cancelled a reception for Michael Kohl, East Germany's permanent representative in Bonn. There also have been demands that the West-German Government take the matter to the United Nations.

East Germany responded by expelling *Der Spiegel's*

correspondent in East Berlin, Joerg Mettke, although Mr. Mettke said he had had nothing to do with preparing the article.

The article reported East German lawyer Clemens de Maiziere had appealed to the president of his country's highest court to declare the adoption practice as not to accord with the human rights provisions of the East-German Constitution.

The West German Government said Dec. 17 that in the last two and one-half years East Germany has permitted 2,000 children to emigrate to West Germany either with their parents or for the purpose of joining their parents, some of whom had fled from East Germany. These and many other types of family statistics are kept up-to-date regularly here by the Federal Ministry for Intra-German Relations.

Government sources here in Bonn said privately the subject of the article, as well as further reports in other media, could have been handled with "much more perspective."

Asia

China and Moscow vie for Thailand

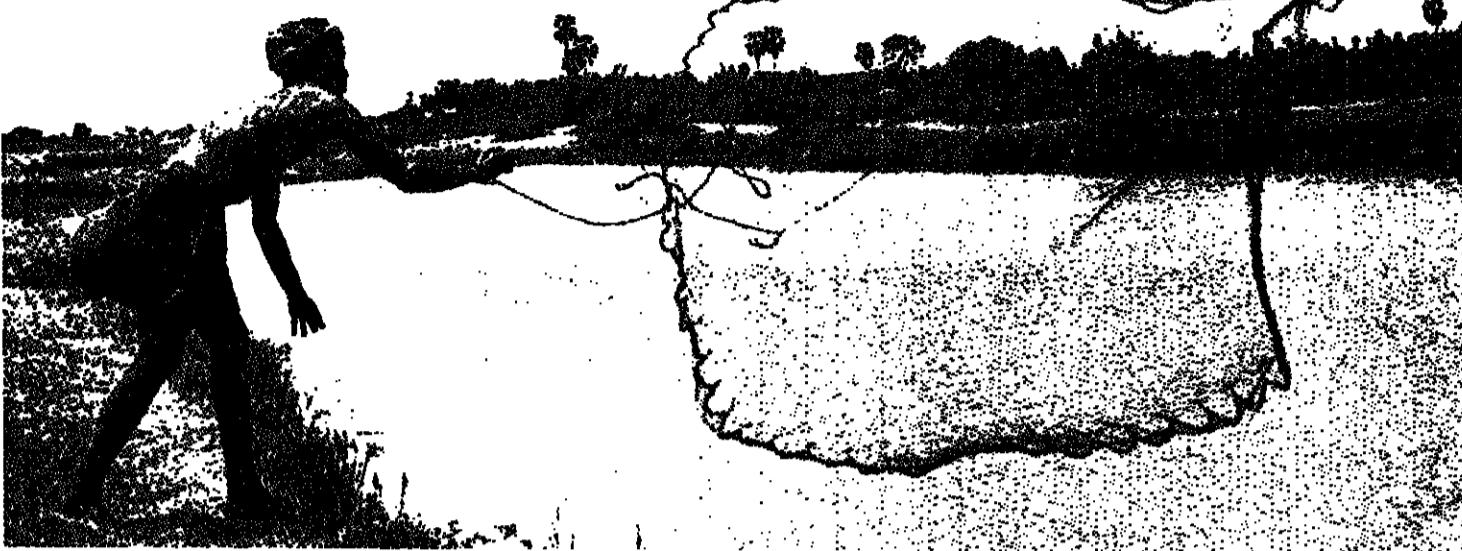
By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand
Give the Chinese two points for their remarkable acrobats and the Russians a big minus for their lackluster singers and trade exhibition.

Western diplomats observing the intensified Chinese-Soviet competition for the trade and friendship of Thailand rate the Chinese way out in front. The Chinese, who established diplomatic relations five months ago, impress the Thai as deft, sensitive negotiators. A troupe of Chinese acrobats drew enthusiastic crowds here recently, and trips to China are growing popular among the Thai elite.

With the reduction of American influence in Southeast Asia and the Communist victories earlier this year in Cambodia and South Vietnam, the Thai, once tightly allied with the United States, have been attempting to pursue a policy of balancing the great powers against one another.

The Russians, who have greatly expanded their presence here over the past few years, have come across as somewhat overzealous and heavy-handed. A Thai journalist who was



Thai fishing expedition — U.S., Soviets, Chinese compete — for influence

invited to visit the Soviet Union complained that the Russians asked in a less than subtle manner upon his return to Bangkok why they had not seen any articles about his visit.

A Russian performance billed as high-quality ballet came closer to vaudeville. For the us much as \$10-a-ticket, some Thai thought they had been cheated.

The Chinese are going to be holding a trade exhibition of their own. Here again perhaps they will best the Russians. But what really gives the Chinese the edge is their geographical closeness to Thailand.

The Thai hope that the Chinese will help to restrain the dynamic North Vietnamese, who are flushed with their victory of last April and are in a stronger position than ever before in Laos, Thailand's neighbor.

Since the Vietnamese, traditional enemies of the Thai, seem to be leaning toward Russia in the Chinese-Soviet conflict, the Russians are in the eye of many Thai, automatically suspect.

The Chinese have an added advantage over the Russians — the quality of mystery. They are new and interesting curiosities. This is a honeymoon period for Chinese-Thai relations.

But if the Thai have their way, the Chinese are not going to dominate here. The Thai will be watching carefully to see if the new Chinese Embassy makes any attempts to "subvert" local Chinese here, and they are disliked by many Thai because of their strong position in the economy.

An important limitation on Chinese influence will be the powerful hold Japan has on the Thai economy and Thailand's close economic, cultural, and military ties with the United States.

Although the last American combat aircraft flew out of Thailand last week, the U.S. is by no means withdrawing altogether. Thai and American negotiators are discussing arrangements for continuation of an American military assistance program here.

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Since the crunch of spiraling oil prices jolted this country two years ago, the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has stepped up the pace of exploration in the Indus River basin and in the mountainous Baluchistan range. With domestic production at not quite one-half million tons a year, Pakistan has to import 4.5 million tons of crude oil to meet its needs. The oil-import bill has soared from \$65 million in 1972-73 to \$400 million currently — and would be higher if natural gas were not meeting 40 percent of the country's energy requirements.

In mid-November the government announced a development well at Meyal in the North West Frontier Province soon would produce 2,000 barrels of oil a day, or about \$12 million worth a year.

The government also has granted prospecting licenses to five foreign companies in the last four years — negotiations are under way to add more such firms to the list — and 16 exploratory wells have been drilled so far. The Soviet Union, which has been aiding in the search for oil since 1963, recently offered additional help. With Soviet assistance, 29 wells have been drilled, yielding one oil field and four gas fields.

Experts have advised the government that if a major oil strike is found at least 10 exploratory wells a year should be drilled over a five-year period.

The recent arrivals, however, complain that both time-consuming government procedures for securing concessions and the paucity of reliable geological data are causing large increases in the cost of exploration here. They say it may cost as much as \$6 million and take two years before the first test well is drilled. The government's own funds for oil exploration are slim.

Middle East

France's tentative offer

Nuclear power for Egypt?

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

France's tentative offer to supply Egypt with nuclear reactors for generating electricity and desalting sea water pushes Egypt into the forefront of about a dozen Mideast countries seeking large-scale nuclear-energy installations.

During his recent visit to Egypt, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing suggested that France is interested in supplying the two large power reactors Egypt wants to install at Sidi Kairat, west of Alexandria.

However, neither France nor the United States officials who discussed the subject with Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat when he visited Washington this fall, have come to any final agreement with Cairo.

Egypt, in fact, lags far behind Israel and Iran in the nuclear field. Its only active reactor at present is a small Soviet-built experimental reactor of two megawatts capacity installed at Inshas, near Cairo, operating since 1961. What Cairo wants, according to a recent report in Al Ahram newspaper, is to acquire 10 reactors over the next 20 years with an installed capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said last month the U.S. was considering supply of two reactors to Egypt "under the most exhaustive safeguards" against their use to produce nuclear weapons "in existence in any country."

Israel's great lead in the nuclear field, ensured by top-secret work at its Dimona reactor built in the Negev Desert with French aid in the 1950s, and its smaller research reactor at Nahal Sorq supplied by the U.S. in 1955, has invited bids from three U.S. companies for a 600-megawatt reactor costing

about \$500 million. Israel wants this in operation by 1984.

Israel's own uranium supplies extracted from Negev phosphates have reportedly been augmented by Argentine and South African supplies. Technical journals have reported work by Israeli scientists aimed at developing an improved process for extracting enriched uranium from natural uranium involving the use of laser beams.

Even more ambitious are Iran's plans for 23,000 megawatts supplied by 20 reactors before this century's end. At Bushire, on the Persian Gulf coast, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany is supplying a pair of 1,500 megawatt reactors.

France has concluded a deal for supply of five reactors and the U.S. may supply eight more, provided Iran agrees to stringent safeguard and inspection provisions demanded by the U.S. Iran has also discussed supply of uranium and other nuclear matters with Canada, South Africa, and Australia.

Recent statements by Iraqi Industry Minister Taher al-Jazrawi suggest that plans are under way for France to supply Iraq with a 900-megawatt reactor to supplement the small Soviet-supplied experimental one operated since the 1960s.

Turkey's domestic financial and political difficulties have delayed its plans to use its own uranium reserves for a 600-megawatt reactor by 1984.

On the Arab side of the Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain have been discussing joint nuclear power and desalting projects and the United Arab Emirates have concluded an agreement with France.

Libya has signed an accord with the Soviet Union providing for Soviet assistance in establishment of a nuclear center including a small 10-megawatt reactor. India, West Germany, and Sweden have all shown interest in helping Libya in the nuclear field.



By Sven Simon

Strategic Turkey, guarding the gateway to the Black Sea, seeks better relations with Soviets

Kosygin to visit Istanbul

Turkey smiles on the Soviet bloc

By Sam Cohen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul

Turkey is making overtures to the Soviet Union as part of a new policy of improving relations with Communist and nonaligned countries.

The policy stems from a thorough revision of Turkey's foreign relations as a result of the Cyprus problem and the U.S. Congress's action in imposing an embargo on arms shipments to Turkey. (The embargo was partly lifted in October but Turkey objects to the conditions still attached by Congress.)

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is scheduled to visit Turkey at the end of this month to attend the opening of a new iron and steel complex built at the southern port of Iskenderun with Soviet financial and technical aid.

The invitation to him to come here is seen as a sign of the Turkish Government's desire to improve ties with Moscow.

Turkish policymakers are eager to discuss with the Soviet Premier political issues and the establishment of a new relationship with Moscow.

There are even suggestions that Mr. Kosygin and Turkish

Premier Suleiman Demirel may take up the question of a nonaggression treaty between their countries and the possibility of some Soviet arms sales to Turkey.

Mr. Demirel's government is known to be cautious about both these possibilities. But there has been growing talk of them in Turkish circles in recent weeks.

Opposition leader and former Premier Bulent Ecevit said during a tour of Scandinavian countries that Turkey now could think of signing a nonaggression pact with Moscow.

On the question of arms purchases, Turkey would prefer to stay with the NATO standards already established in its armed forces but is prepared to make soundings about the prospects of buying Soviet weapons.

The Iskenderun iron and steel complex is to employ 9,000 workers and produce four million tons of steel a year. Its cost is estimated at nearly \$600 million.

Turkey will pay for the Soviet loans and machinery with traditional agricultural products, as in the case of other Soviet-sponsored projects already carried out or currently underway.

Various new development projects are expected to be discussed during Mr. Kosygin's visit.

American Jews and Arabs unite to urge Middle East compromise

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh pressure is being applied to the parties involved in the Middle East conflict — and particularly Israel — to keep up the momentum toward a compromise settlement.

It comes in the form of a report issued by the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C., a prestigious and influential organization devoted to nonpartisan research. The report, released Wednesday, Dec. 17, is called "Toward Peace to the Middle East."

The report recommends, among other things:

- "Israel withdrawal to the June 5, 1967, lines with only such modifications, as well as such particular arrangements for Jerusalem, as might be agreed upon."

- "The right of the Palestinians to self-determination in one form or another."

In return for this, the report recognizes that the Arab states (including any eventual Palestinian state) would have to commit themselves to recognize and respect the sovereignty of Israel. In effect, Israel would get the long-desired normalization of relations with its Arab neighbors in return for land held by Israelis since the six-day war of 1967.

Perhaps the most significant thing about the report is that the group of 16 signing it includes such distinguished Jewish Americans as Philip Klutznick, Mrs. Rita Hauser, and Nadav Safran. Alongside their signatures are those of such Americans of Arab descent as Najeeb Halaby and Fred Khour.

It is understood that they are agreed their recommendations offer the only early way out of the threatened impasse in efforts toward a Middle East settlement.

There have been suggestions that the report was commissioned by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But Ambassador Charles Vost, co-director of the study group, said neither government nor any outside authority had commissioned it. It had been initiated from within the Brookings Institute itself.

Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Joseph J. Sisco discussed the Middle East with the group preparing the report (at the group's invitation) over dinner. The group also had discussions with Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Diniz and Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorab.

On the sensitive issue of the Palestinians, the report says that a settlement "cannot be achieved unless Israel accepts the principle of Palestinian self-determination and some generally acceptable means is found of putting that principle into practice." It mentions two possibilities: (1) an independent Palestine state; and (2) a Palestine entity voluntarily federated with Jordan.

As for who should speak for the Palestinians, the report says: "It is not clear to what extent the [Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)] can negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians on the West Bank, in Gaza, or in Jordan, to whom it does not have ready access." It notes further: "The PLO has not publicly recognized Israel's right to exist. Israel has not recognized the PLO or agreed to accept the establishment of a Palestine state."

"Nevertheless," the report adds, "it can certainly be said that a solution to the Palestinian dimension of the conflict will require the participation of credible Palestinian representatives who are prepared to accept the existence of Israel."

The report indicates that the step-by-step approach to a Middle East settlement (as practised hitherto by Secretary Kissinger) might well have run its course and that the next best move would be a "negotiation of a comprehensive settlement, including only such interim steps as constitute essential preparations for such a negotiation." This negotiation must involve "all the parties to the conflict." Further, Soviet involvement in the process and in any guarantees resulting from it "would seem on balance to be an advantage rather than a disadvantage."

How to get negotiations going? The Brookings Institute's study group leans toward Secretary Kissinger's suggestion at this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly of an "informal multilateral meeting to assess conditions and to discuss the future. This might be the prelude to a general Geneva conference on the Middle East. Who would sponsor an informal meeting? The report lists the possibilities in this order: (1) the U.S. and the USSR together; (2) the U.S. alone; (3) the UN Secretary-General.

As for outside guarantees of any eventual settlement, the report says that "a guarantee to all of the parties should best be multilateral, extended by the Soviet Union and perhaps Britain and France as well as the U.S." But it argues that a unilateral U.S. guarantee "to Israel alone or to other parties" could under certain circumstances "be in the U.S. interest."

More Americans eating shark

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Public schools in New Orleans recently bought 26,000 pounds of shark meat for their school cafeterias — and the children love it, according to a food supervisor there.

A national hotel chain now sells shark as part of its fish buffet.

And recently Tony Burda decided that even in Iowa people ought to have a chance to try shark. So he put it on the menu at the University of Iowa, where he is food service manager.

The response was "unbelievable," he says. In two days all 150 pounds of shark steaks were sold and requests are still coming in for more. He plans to make it a regular menu item.

Much of the small but growing interest around the country in sharks as food is attributed to the recent movie "Jaws."

Some other recent ripples from the movie — a \$30 stuffed shark toy is "a real hot item" in Sears stores, according to a company spokesman; shark teeth, sold by fishermen to jewelers for as little as 10 cents each later bring up to \$100 in gold settings; and a controversial film is planned of a man fighting a shark.

But unlike these fads, shark as food may be here to stay.

"I think the publicity of 'Jaws' can be used to a lot of advantage, in stimulating new interest in shark as an overlooked source of protein," says Chuck Ortez, of the National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

"All indications are it's a good source of food," he said in telephone interview from St. Petersburg, Florida. "It was absolutely delicious," he said of a shark meal he had at a National Shark Conference in Florida in November.

The conference focused on the danger of sharks, shark fishing, and shark as a food. Shark has long been sold in Italy, Germany, and some Latin American countries and, under different names, in the U.S. The state of Texas is preparing to get consumer reaction to shark food and Florida is looking at marketing possibilities.

"My big problem has been trying to find a market for the meat," says Miami marina operator Raymond R. Cora. "People turn up their noses at it, just like you were selling some kind of vulture."

But, he told the Monitor, "I'm selling it as fish fillet," without identifying it as shark. Nationally, he says, "several million pounds a year are sold in the U.S. under other names like swordfish, grouper."

He recommends eating it raw (marinated), broiled, or barbecued like a hamburger and says it "tastes like any high-quality fish."

Savings to consumers could total two or

three cents shaved from the retail price of a



Man eating shark

United States

International terrorism: why U.S. has so far escaped it

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Officials here offer these reasons to try to explain why the United States has so far escaped the kind of terrorist violence that has hit Austria, France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands this month:

- The U.S. holds few individuals in jail charged with politically motivated crimes. By contrast, West Germany has arrested hundreds of people in connection with the Baader-Meinhof gang; and Latin American jails hold hundreds of political prisoners. A prime objective of terrorists (including members of Palestinian groups) is often to free such prisoners.

- Effective intelligence and cooperation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the local police despite a difference in tactics in dealing with terrorists between the FBI and the diplomats at the State Department. The FBI believes in paying ransoms, then recovering them; the State Department rule is "no ransoms, no negotiations".
- Effective U.S. security measures in embassies abroad, including more Marine guards and closed-circuit TV. Officials here point to an almost total absence of security at Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) headquarters in Vienna when the OPEC ministers were abducted.

One result of the dramatic OPEC kidnapping, American officials believe, may be to persuade governments to put teeth into international agreements for the control of hijacking and other forms of terrorism.

The first thing that should be done, the Americans say, is to strengthen intelligence that makes it possible to head off acts of terrorism. Thanks to intelligence it was possible for instance, to apprehend one group of Palestinians who were preparing in Rome to shoot down an Israeli airliner with a Soviet-made weapon.

Secondly, it is necessary to give better physical protection to potential targets, they continue. The nearly total absence of real security at the OPEC meeting is a case in point. The U.S. has strengthened its embassies with more Marine guards, closed-circuit TV, and the like in the most vulnerable capitals.

American experts on terrorism see the OPEC affair as an expression of the growing threat of international cooperation among terrorists.

The leader of the terrorists was at first reported to be the Venezuelan Carlos Martinez

believed responsible for killing two French

society agents and a Lebanese informer last

June, but this theory was later doubted by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who said the man himself had laughed at the idea.

Ford and Congress end long tug-of-war

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Americans should pay less for gasoline and heating oil this winter, but the United States will import more oil than it does now from Arab wells.

Experts trace these results from President Ford's signature Dec. 22 on the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which rolls back the average price of U.S. oil by about \$1 a barrel.

Millions of American families, after weeks of cliff-hanging debate between Congress and the White House, were given a double Christmas present — slightly lower income taxes next year (following the compromise between Mr. Ford and Congress) and lower prices for fuel to run their cars and heat their homes.

If oil firms now pass through these banked costs, the ultimate savings to American drivers might end up at about 2 cents a gallon.

Had the President vetoed the energy bill, a White House statement said, all price controls on domestic U.S. oil would have vanished, causing retail prices to rise "by about 5 to 6 cents per gallon."

Mr. Ford, despite his signing of the energy bill, deplores the fact that "imports probably will increase by approximately 150,000 barrels per day by the end of 1976."

Domestic crude oil production, which peaked in 1970 at 10 million barrels daily, has shrunk since that time to about 8.3 million barrels per day. Mr. Ford wanted to raise oil prices, to encourage U.S. firms to find and produce more oil.

Congress, however, took the opposite tack — that consumers, hard hit by inflation and recession, should pay less, not more, for oil. This reasoning resulted in the bill which the President, with reluctance, signed.

President Harry S. Truman: Folk hero of the 1970's

By David Sterritt

America needs you, Harry Truman!
Harry could you please come home...

Chicago
A lanky teen-age rock'n'roll fan, a suburban bookseller, and a leading American actor all agree — a Truman Boom is sweeping the United States. It could be an early clue to a new political trend, or just the umpteenth wrinkle in the celebrated "nostalgia fad." But the late 32nd President — a fiery Democrat of the 1940s — has become a major folk hero of the 1970s. Old and young seem equally enthralled by the Truman image, with its vivid connotations of straightforward politicking, salty speech, and odds-beating election victory.

Some recent manifestations include:

- The huge and continuing success of "Harry S. Truman," a personal biography by daughter Margaret Truman Daniel.

- A one-man stage show by actor James Whitmore, titled "Give 'Em Hell, Harry!"

United States



Hilltop farm, Walpole, Massachusetts

New England's first snow fell late in December

At least guns could be safer

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Now that Congress is not going to pass any strong gun-control legislation this year, advocates of such a law are outlining measures that can be taken.

David J. Steinberg, executive director of the National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, Inc., a gun-control lobbying group here, strongly urges local governments to develop codes for responsible gun ownership — telling gun owners they have a special responsibility to store and handle their guns safely.

He suggests that basis for such a code could be the safety rules of the National Rifle Association, a strong opponent of gun-control proposals.

In Congress, a Senate subcommittee recently approved a proposal to ban sales of small handguns, but the full Congress is not expected to go along. In the House a subcommittee has approved a gun-control bill which some gun-control proponents oppose because it does not ban such sales or provide registration restrictions; this, too, faces a difficult fight to become law.

A local code, Mr. Steinberg says, should include instructions that guns should not be left around the house, easily accessible to a family member in a moment of rage, or to an intruder. And the code should stress to gun owners that they have a special responsibility not to reach automatically for their guns whenever they hear an unidentified noise outside, or when they are momentarily irritated by a family member, or neighbor.

Then the community — its churches and civic organizations — should make a concerted effort to distribute the information contained in the code to all residents. Mr. Steinberg says, "It isn't enough just to mail it to everyone. He urges that ministers and rabbis discuss it from their pulpits; that civic groups make the code and its contents part of their agendas.

The President does not discount the poll. But he is said to see it as helpful as well as damaging. That is, he is said to believe the poll will cause his campaign workers throughout the country to work harder at a much earlier moment than otherwise.

Thus, he is said to believe that, conceivably, the poll, in the end, could turn out to be a boon — but only if such efforts in his behalf will cause the next and subsequent polls to show public opinion to be moving in his direction.

greater effort to make his positions clear to the public.

For one, he is known to feel that he helped New York City and New York State in achieving a sound position with regard to finances — and that he was wrongly faulted in the process for being unfair or even inhuman.

Thus, the President is expected to put new emphasis on improving all aspects of his administration's information activities to see to it his positions are better understood by the public.

Those around Mr. Ford describe him as "not being discouraged" by the Gallup Poll which showed Ronald Reagan taking a decided edge over him in public opinion.

The President does not discount the poll. But he is said to see it as helpful as well as damaging. That is, he is said to believe the poll will cause his campaign workers throughout the country to work harder at a much earlier moment than otherwise.

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Ford plans to make more friends

He expects to capture support with an imaginative message

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford now is plotting his strategy for regaining public favor.

His first move will be a State of the Union message which he hopes will capture the support and imagination of a large segment of America. Sources say:

- The President will look not just to next year, but to goals he feels the United States should achieve in the next four years.

• He will propose:

- 1. A national health program (not a nationalized program).

- 2. A national welfare program (he may accept the negative income-tax concept in with more federal revenue-sharing for the states),

- 3. An expansion of the Food for Peace program — with increased emphasis on using food as leverage in achieving peace.

- 4. A tax program which will emphasize equity (taking out tax loopholes) and creating jobs.

- 5. A defense policy which will include short-

Are voters ready for another 'Ike interval'?

Washington looks back on a turbulent 15 years

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Like old newsreels seen at a movie, Washington recalls at yearly events of a turbulent decade-and-a-half.

A man has stepped on the moon, a vice-president and president have resigned, Vietnam has come and gone, another president has decided not to run — intrigues, assassinations, plots, romances, scandals have swept the Washington scene for 15 breathless years.

As the new presidential election gets under way some feel the public is saturated with excitement. It may choose a candidate of either political party, who, like Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, offers America a period of calm, even temporary. The "Ike interval," concluded 15 years ago, was the last such period. Almost every year since then, events here have seemed to be living with fiction.

President Eisenhower himself offered touch of melodrama at the end of two terms in first denying, then acknowledging, the U-2 spy plane — plotted by Francis Gary Powers, shot down by the Soviet Union — which broke up the 1960 Paris summit conference with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

After that, with President John F. Kennedy's inauguration, the incredible 15-year period was off and running. In domestic affairs anything could happen — and did.

In no time at all, Mr. Kennedy had launched the unsuccessful April 17, 1961, "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba.

In October came the eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the Soviet's over nuclear missiles in Cuba.

On the economic side the stock market rose to the highest

point in history (1051.70 on the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Jan. 11, 1973), then plunging to a 12-year low (577.60 Dec. 6, 1974). There were two revaluations of the dollar and a supposedly unthinkable, simultaneous inflation and recession.

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Castro: not convertible

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba is no longer a nation being run out of Fidel Castro's hip pocket.

That is the message coming from Havana in the wake of the first congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Dr. Castro, of course, is still very much in charge.

There never was really any doubt about it. The bearded Cuban leader, outfitted in a dress uniform instead of the traditional khakis, was also remarks by numerous other Cuban officials.

These included:

- The passage of guidelines for the island's first five-year economic plan. The plan, supported by investments expected to total \$18 billion or more, provides for an average annual economic growth rate of 6 percent through 1980. It also features a drive toward greater industrialization and a steady increase in sugar production.

- The approval of a new draft constitution for the nation. The constitution, which now must be approved in a popular referendum, goes far in the institutionalization process — setting up a whole new governmental framework for the nation. Additional refinements are expected on the draft before it goes to the referendum stage.

- The restructuring of the Politburo of the central committee of the Communist Party. It was expanded from 8 to 13 members.

From page 1

*A brighter Britain for 1976

however, record a growing apathy towards a political system which has not only failed to cure the nation's ills, but continues to produce governments which have the vote of far less than half the electorate. Mr. Wilson (who got less than one-third) can claim to be in office with the approval of the rules, but hardly with the enthusiasm of the people. Up to now, he has been able to govern largely because the opposition parties have been unwilling to unite against him — thus giving the public the fatalistic impression that no matter how bad things get there is no alternative.

There are now signs that in the coming year the parliamentary ice may melt. Within the Labour Party, both right and left wings are showing signs of having had enough of the Prime Minister's ingenuous balancing act. The last straw came with his agreement to bail out Chrysler's car operation in Britain. The Labour left saw it as a surrender to American big business, which it would like to see nationalized. The Labour right thinks there has been enough pouring away of public money down bottomless pits. Tories and Liberals see it as cynical vote-buying, especially in the face of rampant Scottish nationalism.

But the row over Chrysler is only a symptom of a general loss of faith and idealism in the Labour Party. Some feel socialists have been betrayed, others that it has been debauched. It all adds up to the kind of disillusion which has undermined the party in the past. Mr. Wilson, who has been carefully rationing his public appearances lately, shows some signs of tiring. He may also be running out of luck. There have been unusually few by-elections in the past year, and by the law of averages there must be a small wave of them in the next six months. Even at the best of times, governments tend to lose by-elections: and these times are the worst.

The Defense Force says this will apply to "some" units.

From the beginning, and repeatedly in recent weeks, the government has declared that it has absolutely no territorial ambitions in Angola, and the idea of South Africa embarking on any kind of "imperialistic" war is totally unthinkable to the vast majority of the population. All the political parties agree that such a conflict would be a potential disaster for South Africa.

Meanwhile, in industry, the real fear of losing jobs is concentrating some minds wonderfully. Not all: in one factory recently 600 men were made idle because a small specialist group complained that their workshop smelt of tomcats. But there have been numerous cases, which have not fit the

Rumsfeld: President's man

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

man of wry humor, bantering with reporters, often expressing amusement at the details of a question.

The picture emerges of a man who keeps his own counsel, plays his cards close, and can be both cautious and at home with reporters. Whether he will master the details of running the Pentagon, however, is a question that observers here will be watching closely in the weeks ahead.

Besides bringing in his own team — including press spokesman William Greener and special assistant Alan Woods, both originally from the White House, Mr. Rumsfeld has worked diligently, aides say, to review major spending and weapons programs.

In his press conference Mr. Rumsfeld said that the fiscal 1977 budget will provide "program growth" for the Pentagon and that there would be no major reductions in "force structure." Pressed by reporters, he did not however, preclude the possibility of some military and civilian personnel cuts.

The Pentagon, he said, would "share" in the across-the-board budgetary "restraints" being worked out by the White House for next year.

The fiscal 1977 budget, he indicated, would be more than \$110 billion for the Pentagon, although less than the \$116.5 billion sought by former Secretary Schlesinger.

From page 1

★ Handicapped superpowers

delivery on which Moscow is counting to change its economic condition.

Equally embarrassing to the Soviet leadership is the fact that any day now the Soviet Union may be passed by Japan as the world's second industrial country. At the moment the Japanese are third, but coming up fast because the Soviets can neither feed themselves nor develop the resources of Siberia nor catch up with industrial democracies in modern technology.

At year's end as at its beginning the United States and the Soviet Union are the only true superpowers. But they are suffering from their unsolved economic problems which caused both of them to be cautious in their behavior toward each other and toward others throughout the year. Moscow was noticeably cautious about the Middle East. Largely the Soviets stood on the sidelines and watched as Washington led an anguished and distrustful Israel into the second stage of a settlement with Egypt.

The Soviets also were cautious about China. They made their dislike of the regime in Peking apparent. Their propaganda was shrill and unfriendly. They continued through 1975 to deploy more troops along their frontier with China than along their frontier with the NATO alliance in Europe. But the divisions along the Chinese frontier were not up to full strength. At no time during the year was there an overt invasion threat to China.

Plenty of other things happened during 1975. But in terms of world affairs, the important thing was simply the marking time behavior of the two superpowers as they grappled with their intractable problems at home.

From page 1

★ Jack and...

Although the giant has no other Oriental characteristics, the British, being in the business of diplomacy, replaced the offending jacket and trousers by opening night.

The Chinese staff also had been bothered by one character. In the pantomime jokingly suggesting "Let's call the PLA," a reference to China's People's Liberation Army. The Chinese staff told the British diplomat he

should understand that the PLA is greatly beloved; and this line might be "inlander."

The objections were made only because the pantomime players, proud of what several weeks of rehearsals had wrought, invited the Chinese staff to a dress rehearsal.

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Africa

Soviets in Angola: Africa waits, Ford worries

Black Africa puts off meeting on Angola, apparently unperturbed by Soviet inroads

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya
The vaunted Soviet toehold in Africa does not yet seem so real or so worrisome to most Africans as it does to Washington and West European capitals.

And the problems of Angola will have to wait until early in the new year, as far as any concerted action by African nations is concerned.

Member countries of the 43-nation Organization for African Unity (OAU) decided against holding a pre-Christmas meeting of foreign ministers or chiefs of state on the Angolan crisis.

Instead the Africans have scheduled a get-together of foreign ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the OAU headquarters, on Jan. 6 and 8, with an emergency summit session Jan. 10-12.

Objections to holding the meeting earlier are understood to stem from sharp differences of opinion within the OAU over which of the contending Angolan factions to support and consequent lack of a cohesive OAU program of action toward Angola.

Lacking these essentials, few experts wanted to see the organization emerge with only another call for the warring Angolans to resolve their differences and form a joint government.

With foreign intervention already a major factor in the newly independent former Portuguese colony, it seems too late simply to call on Angolans to lay down their arms without reference to the outsiders as well.

Moreover, Africa itself is far from united in criticism of the Soviet presence in Angola. According to OAU secretary-General William Etteki, no fewer than 15 African nations recognize the Moscow-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the legitimate government of the country.

These include major African powers such as Algeria, Nigeria, Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Congo.

The fact is that the politically minded, educated black African probably is far more concerned about a South African presence in Angola than the prospect of Soviet influence there. For many years, bitter criticism of South Africa for its repressive racial policies has been drummed into black Africans until that takes precedence over most other potential or real threats facing the continent.

The possibility that South Africa might still influence the outcome in Angola, thereby

becoming a menace to other black African nations and demonstrating its military muscle, is not ruled out in this part of the world in spite of denials from Pretoria, the South African capital.

Meanwhile, South Africa's tremendous concern about Moscow establishing a communist foothold in West Africa is simply not shared by many black Africans.

Rightly or wrongly they regard MPLA's leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, as a man who has argued long but in vain with senators who voted heavily against U.S. support of any faction in Angola, will be going to Moscow next month to confer about the strategic arms limitation talks and Angola, and in a wider sense about detente.

President Ford, expressing his dismay over the Senate's 54-to-22 vote, asserted at an impromptu White House news conference Dec. 20, that Soviet intervention in Angola "with \$100 million or more worth of military aid certainly does not help the continuation of detente."

The President also warned Fidel Castro of Cuba, who has made Cuba the Soviets' instrument in Angola by sending an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 troops to support the pro-Soviet faction there, that he had destroyed "any opportunity for improvement in relations with the United States."

They believe Dr. Neto to be a socialist, as are many other African leaders. They further expect that once the MPLA's people's republic were firmly established, its leadership gradually would cut back on Soviet influence and follow more traditional African patterns.

They remain more concerned about American and European intervention in Angola than that of the Soviet Union. A few conceded that this sentiment may be a mistake, but if so the mistake may not become apparent for several years.

Weakness in the Angola affair would undercut the total U.S. position, in the SALT meetings as well as in Africa, he argued.

But the Senate view was essentially that the United States will not risk involvement in any situation that has the potential of developing into a new Vietnam.

Opponents to the Kissinger view say that while the Soviet-Cuban involvement is deplorable, there is expert opinion that the faction they are supporting, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) of Dr. Agostinho Neto, is as devoted to African nationalism as the other two factions, and is likely to put the Soviets and their Cuban friends out of Angola in due course.

The diplomatic effect of the Senate's action is likely to be longlasting, observers here say, even if the House reverses the Senate when Congress reconvenes in January.

Reversal would restore to the defense budget \$28 million which the administration wants for tying weapons to the factions it supports in Angola. As matters stand now, the administration is still using \$6 million worth of covert CIA arms already in the pipeline plus \$3 million it could transfer from other parts of the budget.

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Resources

Soviet grain setback: its impact on West

U.S. concerned by failure to forecast crop disaster

By Paul Wohl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This year's disastrous grain harvest in the Soviet Union has wider implications for the West than just the drain on Western grain reserves from the massive purchases already made by Moscow to make good the shortfall.

More serious for the West perhaps is the failure of American experts to forecast a poor Soviet harvest and the continued economic consequences — both in the Soviet Union and in the West — of the resulting grain imports.

A team of American agricultural experts who toured the Soviet Union's major grain areas for 19 days last summer flew home Aug. 8 with a "decidedly optimistic impression" and estimated that the crop would amount to 185 million tons.

Subsequently, the CIA, with access to satellite photographs, said that the harvest would be about 165 million tons.

Crop estimates in a country as vast as the Soviet Union are always difficult, but toward the end of August the outlook is usually reasonably clear.

Moscow certainly knew what was in store, for as early as June the bonuses paid to the farms were doubled in some of the biggest grain-producing areas — provided the harvest was brought in within eight days.

By mid-July the U.S.S.R. had chartered at least 20 ships to transport grain. That is two-thirds of the number chartered to carry the big grain imports of 1972-73.

The crop — now estimated at 138 or 137 million tons — fell some 60 million tons below the harvest of 1974.

It would seem that almost the whole grain harvest of Kazakhstan, West and East Siberia, and the Far East was lost. These were precisely the areas toured by the American team. In the Ukraine and in the lower Volga region, there also must have been big losses.



Soviet harvest has wider Western consequences

Small farmers need help to free the world's hungry

'Green revolution' too costly for much of world; scientist outlines innovations aimed to fill gap

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In oil prices put the "green revolution" out of the financial reach of many of the poorer countries, but agricultural science may still help the subsistence farmer.

To do this, however, innovative farming systems must be developed, says Dr. D. J. Greenland, who directs research at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. Writing in the Nov. 28 issue of the *Journal of Science*, Prof. Greenland outlines unconventional methods which he feels can double the amount of food which poor farmers in the tropics grow.

The traditional approach to the "green revolution" involves irrigation, use of tractors and harvesters, fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yield crop varieties. This takes large amounts of money and energy which are not practical in many places in the world, experts agree. In the United States, for instance, it

takes about \$50 and the equivalent of 80 gallons of gasoline to grow 4,500 pounds of corn on an acre of farmland.

"[This] technology . . . is not available to the small farmer, nor is it adapted to his level of education and normal scale of operations," says Dr. Greenland. He feels that other strategies can be adapted which fit in with the way of life of poor farmers and increase their productivity:

- Mixing a number of different crops together can reduce soil erosion, cut down on the destruction from pests and disease, and increase yields, experiments have shown. The scientist expects that if plants are bred specifically for mixed cropping it will increase these advantages even further.

In addition, growing a variety of species improves the nutritional value of the produce, Dr. Greenland points out. "The well-known Harvard nutritionist, Jean Mayer, says that much of the malnutrition around the world is caused by the poor quality of the food, not just insufficient amounts."

- Because of the poor soil in many areas

fertilization is "inevitable." However the amount of costly chemical fertilizer that must be used can be cut down by growing lime beans and native legumes. These species, unlike most plants, can capture nitrogen from the air. Nitrogen is a major ingredient in fertilizer. So allowing bean roots to rot in the West money would be saved.

The ingredients of this farming system have not as yet been put together and tested as a whole," admits Dr. Greenland. However, using just one or two of these methods can produce "dramatic improvements," he says. Putting them all together will at least double and possibly even quadruple the amount of food that subsistence farmers can grow, he predicts.

One reason why this type of "appropriate technology" has not been more widely tested and adopted is the attitude of leaders in the developing countries. Many want the expensive machines and methods used in the industrialized nations, says Lord Ritchie-Calder, a UN consultant who has been involved in this area for many years.

Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly apparent that agricultural improvements must fit in with the way of life of individual farmers. If they are to be effective in the battle to feed the world's growing numbers,

Americans are more affected than anybody, apart from the Russians themselves, by crop failures in the Soviet Union. This is because the United States is where the Soviets then have to turn for grain to feed their people. Hence the importance of accurate crop forecasts.

There had been warnings. A report in *Izvestia* May 19 said that several villages in the Volga valley and in the Urals had burned down because of unusually hot weather. *Izvestia* even described the conditions as "similar to those that led to the vast peat and brush blazes in the [disaster harvest] summer of 1972."

A few days later, *Selkarya Zhizn*, the daily of the Ministry of Agriculture, reported "adequate moisture in all grain areas." The Kremlin apparently tried to avoid alarming the West in the hope of keeping United States and Canadian wheat prices down.

Latest reports indicate that this year's grain harvest is no larger on a per capita basis than the average for 1911-1913, when Russia exported 10.3 million tons of grain a year (about one-eighth the total crop) without importing any.

Exports were considered essential then. "We shall eat less, but we shall export," the Czar's finance minister, Vyshegredsky, declared at the turn of the century.

Exports remain important. Last year the Soviets exported 4.5 million tons of grain. This year they will have to export more or finance the grain imports of East European allies who have had harvest shortfalls of 20 to 25 percent.

The situation is further aggravated by the high price the Soviet State pays for domestic grain. To stimulate grain sales to the state, as early as 1965 the government began offering prices that sometimes were almost double the Chicago market price.

Although this does not affect the international market, the high state subsidy cuts into the 131 billion rubles (some \$190 billion) allocated to agriculture in the current five-year plan, leaving less money for silos, irrigation, and other projects.

Paying for the grain imports is another problem for the Soviet Union. Recently it has been selling gold. It may have to sell its entire gold production for 1975 and 1976, which would net about \$3.4 billion and go a long way toward meeting the grain bill.

But the Soviet Union already is heavily indebted to the West. According to Dr. Franz Pick, publisher of the World Currency Yearbook, the U.S.S.R.'s foreign debt has reached an all-time high of \$4.5 billion, in spite of hard-currency gains from exports of oil and gas.

In this context, it is significant that in November the Soviets sold large quantities of diamonds in the Far East below the price set by the de Beers diamond syndicate, which Moscow had previously respected.

Moscow shipping agreement assures supermarket bread

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The price of bread in the United States may not drop, but at least Americans will have enough bread to share with an increasingly hungry world.

This is one of the implications of the agreement by Moscow to pay higher shipping rates for grain it is buying from the U.S. and transporting on American ships. The agreement, announced in Moscow Dec. 18, also saves President Ford from another round of politically embarrassing protests from many of the nation's farmers.

The International Longshoremen's Association had threatened to strike if the higher rates were not agreed to. Farmers would have claimed their access to world markets had been blocked.

"As a result of the agreement being signed it looks like there won't be any disruption of shipping," says Jerry Rees, executive vice-president of the National Association of Wheat Growers. "Farmers will be encouraged to produce food crops for market."

"Removing the threat of a strike removes much of the uncertainty grain farmers face as they decide how much spring wheat to plant next year and how much fertilizer to use," he said.

Wheat farmers like Gerald Lawrence of Winfield, Kansas, hope the agreement will halt a downward trend in the price they are getting for this year's wheat, a price which "right now is disastrous," he says.

In the long run, the agreement may encourage wheat farmers to keep planting wheat and not switch to planting feed grains. Such a switch would reduce the amount of wheat the U.S. has available to export.

The new agreement calls for the Soviet Union to continue paying \$16 a ton through 1981 for grain shipped from the U.S. on American ships. At least a third of the grain is to be shipped on American vessels.

Earlier this month, Soviet officials had indicated reluctance to sign such an agreement. They wanted to pay only \$10 a ton, closer to the world-shipping-rate average. But the Soviet Union had the smallest grain crop this year since 1965 and apparently was not anxious to have anything disrupt the delivery of U.S. grain.

So far this year the Soviets have bought about 13 million tons of U.S. grain, of which about 6 million tons have been shipped.

By agreeing to pay U.S. shippers more, the Soviet Union allows the U.S. Government to pay those shippers less in subsidies granted to keep uncompetitive U.S. shipping alive.

The shipping agreement does, however, rescue President Ford from facing another snag in exports of grains in a year when the U.S. grain crops are at record highs.

financial

Canadian government bolsters aircraft industry

By Robert Jamison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto
Chicago
The Canadian Government's recent purchase of Canadair, Ltd., from General Dynamics Corporation rounds out an attempt to maintain in Canada an aircraft design and production capability. This has long been a national aspiration.

In 1974 the government purchased De Havilland Canada, Ltd., from the Hawker Siddeley Group of Britain. De Havilland has designed and produced a long line of smaller aircraft from the Chipmunk, to the Beaver, Twin Otter, and Buffalo. Some thousands of these have been sold across the world.

De Havilland is going into production with its latest plane, the Dash-7, or DH-7, a four-engined STOL airliner of 50-seat capacity.

Having an aerospace industry capable of initiating aircraft design programs has been a highly emotional issue in Canada ever since the war. Many Canadians took enormous pride in the achievement of the design of the Arrow. Thus, much criticism was leveled at the government of the day under Prime Minister John Diefenbaker for the abrupt cancellation of the program — even completed aircraft were ordered to be broken up for scrap.

Since then Canada has pushed ahead with derivatives of bush-type aircraft. These now have led to the Dash-7.

Although largely influenced by the needs of Canada's northern terrain, the various aircraft designed by De

Havilland have found a niche in many other parts of the world. Numerous sales have been made to the U.S. armed forces. The 50-seater Dash-7, however, is by far the most ambitious.

A variety of electronics firms have produced aerospace requirements. These include Spar, Ltd., which has produced such highly sophisticated products as antennas for space modules, and a company in Montreal which has developed a long line of "Link trainers" for large aircraft simulation training.

It was also largely Canadian-type requirements which encouraged designers at United Aircraft to continue their work on the small turbojets.

One group is not happy about the government's giving more money to the STOL project (for the Dash-7 plane); this is the Canadian Railway Labor Association (CRLA). It says the government turned down a report urging the spending of \$400 million on upgrading tracks between Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Such action would have provided better service than the existing Montreal-Ottawa STOL service or any extension of it to Toronto, the association said.

Making night day

By John D. Moorhead
Business and financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Daylight not needed.

A new viewing device developed for U.S. Army vehicles can electronically amplify the feeble light of night — from stars or a crescent moon — as much as 50,000 times to give a picture almost as bright as day. It is clear that a tank driver can read road signs or avoid driving into a ditch.

"The device has completed testing and is ready for production," says William H. Dyer of Baird-Atomic, the Bedford, Massachusetts, firm which developed it. The company has just received a \$4 million contract to produce the viewer, designated AN/VVS-2, for the United States Army Electronic Command, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey.

United Aircraft is a subsidiary of the U.S. company of that name. The engine order is conditional on the sale of approximately 200 Dash-7s.

During World War II Canada had about 16 factories busily turning out warplanes. At war's end the government encouraged A. V. Roe (Avro) to come into the country. The aim was to create an aircraft industry which would do its own designing as opposed to making planes designed elsewhere.

Avro made a number of fighters. These culminated in the late 1950s, with the famous Avro Arrow jet fighter. This fighter project, however, was stopped by the Conservative government just as it was getting into production. An Avro subsidiary, Orenda Engines, Ltd., designed and produced several jet engines, including the power plant for the Arrow.

Avro had also produced a jet airliner. It flew only weeks

into an eyepiece to see the image as in previous night-vision systems. It is in effect a small television set.

Another advantage for everyone in the tank is that the device is completely passive — it just senses available light. Earlier night-vision systems required that the tank headlights emit infrared rays, which were then reflected back into the sensor. The trouble with this was that opponents could use their own infrared sensors to pinpoint the tank and fire heat-seeking missiles at it. The Sinai desert is littered with tank hulls that prove the effectiveness of this tactic.

It will be about a year before field units begin to use the viewer, according to Mr. Curry.

The device has proved itself highly reliable in tests, Mr. Curry maintains. "It is a 'rock.' No adjustments are necessary after it is sealed up. The vehicle will go into overhaul before the device needs maintenance."

Air France's costs go sky-high

By Phillip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Like other French nationalized industries, Air France is supposed to operate with the autonomy of a privately owned company, but that is not quite the way it works out.

For example, the government has just fired Georges Gallichon, president of Air France

since 1967. At that time his appointment was to have been for 12 years.

There are a score of reasons why Georges Gallichon lost few hundred million dollars during the last 10 months or so. Most other lines, if subsidies are erased from their accounts, did the same.

Gilbert Perol, Air France director general, told American and British journalists almost everything has turned lately to the disadvantage of the big airlines — oil costs, the burden of timetable services as compared with the full planes of the charter, the near-impossibility of simultaneously creating prestige and making a profit, and the shift in the public's attitude from 50 years ago when aviation was the golden-haired boy of transportation to today's attitude of criticism and suspicion.

Air France, however, does have specific problems which the new president, Pierre Giraudet, will have to solve. Its fleet of 118 planes, some bought chiefly because of availability, others under "buy French" instructions from the government, is expensive to fly and expensive to maintain. According to trustworthy sources, the preference of Air France technicians would be for a fleet of mixed Boeing and Douglas.

A possible solution is that a three-way collaboration might be arranged between Boeing, Douglas, and French plane builders.

A second problem is the enormous salaries of strikers and slowdowns. And a third is the construction of the new French airports, the Roissy (Charles de Gaulle) airport, built on

teamsters of about 30 percent more over three years for 450,000 drivers now averaging \$10.45 an hour in pay and benefits. Such a demand would have been considered "moderate" for 1976. Final settlements usually are for less than a union's initial demand.

However, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Teamster president, is facing a rebellion in top leadership ranks of his union, and there is an apparently growing discontent in union membership over the gains made in Mr. Fitzsimmons' last contract negotiations — at a time when he was the only major union leader friendly with former President Richard M. Nixon and his policies.

The 1973 settlement was described by the union leadership as its "best ever" but many Teamster members refer to it bitterly, now, as a "sell-out" of their interests and needs in order to avoid embarrassing the White House.

Bowing to pressures, the international union increased its 1976 demand substantially — from 30 percent to 44 percent over three years. While this has eased rank-and-file unrest, it will mean harder bargaining, and inevitably a more costly settlement if a strike is to be avoided.

At the top of the demands, the Teamster union is asking for a straight-out wage increase of \$2.50 an hour over three years. And it wants employers to increase contributions to pension and health funds by \$3.50 a week per driver over three years.

American workers expected to ask for more in '76

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Tough and expensive labor negotiations are on the dock for 1976.

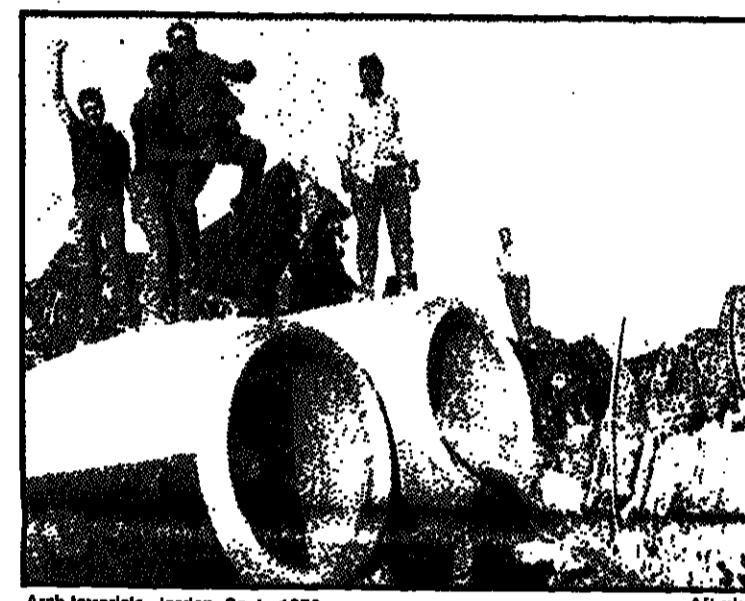
The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is leading the way in what many observers expect to be a year when labor will demand steep wage and benefit increases.

Before the year ends, the Teamsters will be joined by workers from the rubber, electrical, auto, and farm-equipment industries for contract improvements.

Nobody is thinking seriously of agreements for less than 10 to 15 percent increases in 1976, with perhaps a little less in successive years. Inflation, with its high living costs, has made

World terrorism: theater of violence

'It's dramatic violence; it's almost people watching. It is designed to create choreographed violence, theatrical violence, fear, which makes people exaggerate the carried out for its psychological effect on the terrorists and the strength of their cause.'



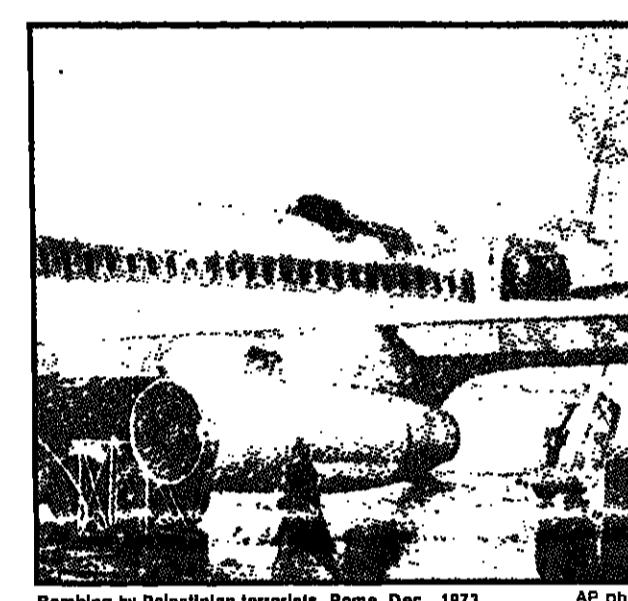
Arab terrorists, Jordan, Sept., 1970

AP photo



Irish Republican Army members, London, Aug., 1972

AP/Wide World photo



Bombing by Palestinian terrorists, Rome, Dec., 1973

AP photo

The world has proved reluctant to tackle international terrorism, of which there have been some 700 incidents since 1968, according to one expert. Yet millions are buffeted by the shockwaves from these violent acts. What is the nub of the problem?

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York
Before this month, how many people had ever heard of the islands of Molucca? Probably not many. But a handful of militant Moluccan youths in the Netherlands have changed all that.

They seized first a train, then a consulate. They demanded that the case for an independent South Molucca be heard. To give brute force to their words, they murdered several of the many hostages they had taken.

The world looked on aghast. Through millions of television sets, radios, and newspapers it suddenly became aware of the Moluccan "cause" and of the 35,000-member Moluccan community in the Netherlands, exiles from the Pacific islands that once were Dutch and now are part of Indonesia.

Here was a terrible but classic case of international terrorism, a problem the world has yet to come to grips with. According to specialists in the field, terrorism is the "weapon of the weak." It is psychological warfare. Incidents that directly affect only a small number of people are given enormous mental impact by the

pervasive but skilled use of violence and horror, whose shockwaves then buffet millions. In that sense at least, say the experts, terrorism "works."

Small damage, large effects

According to one leading expert on international terrorism, Brian Jenkins of the Rand Corporation, there were some 700 incidents of international terrorism between 1968 and mid-1975. In all, about 700 people lost their lives and 1,700 were wounded or injured. (For these purposes "international terrorism" is defined as terrorists operating outside their own country, that is, incidents involving more than one country.)

This toll, Dr. Jenkins points out, is dwarfed by the fighting in Northern Ireland or Lebanon. It is almost "trivial" compared with the losses in an industrial society from accidents and crime. Last year alone, for instance, the American murder rate topped 20,000.

The total dollar loss, Dr. Jenkins adds, "in terms of planes blown up and ransom payments is less than the annual loss in this country from shoplifting."

The overwhelming problem, however, is that the consequences of these comparatively isolated acts are anything but trivial. They prompt enormously costly and sometimes disruptive security precautions. In some countries they lead to repressive retaliation and erosion of civil liberties. They can even present a basic challenge to the accepted international system of states.

"It's dramatic violence; it's almost choreographed violence, theatrical violence, carried out for its psychological effect on the people watching," says Dr. Jenkins. "It is designed to create fear, which makes people exaggerate the terrorists and the strength of their cause."

The

world has been caught off-balance by this

evolving form of psychological warfare. It has been able to reach agreement on combating only a few specific aspects of international terrorism, hijacking aircraft and protecting diplomats. Even these agreements became possible only after terrorist activities soared to such a peak that they could no longer be ignored.

Hijacking, for instance, occurred quite often in the 1950s. But then it was largely a matter of East Europeans seizing planes to break through the Iron Curtain. On arrival in the West they tended to be hailed as heroes.

It was not until hijacking became far more pervasive and violent in the 1960s that worldwide pressure for action began to grow. Finally, after a spate of dramatic Palestinian hijackings, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a Montreal-based UN affiliate succeeded in drafting a couple of anti-hijack conventions.

Taking sides
But the broader, overall problem of international terrorism remains unsolved. There is not even a universal desire to tackle it, let alone a consensus on what might be done.

The nub of the deadlock is that one person's "terrorist" is another person's "freedom fighter." Those who want to retain the international status quo, and those who burn to change it, have totally conflicting viewpoints. One side condemns group or individual terrorism; the other side rages against national "terrorism" or repression.

By the time these conventions took effect, however, hijacking already was very much on the wane for a variety of other reasons.

The anti-hijack precautions of individual countries had become intense. The United States had concluded a bilateral treaty with Cuba providing for the prosecution or return of hijackers and the return of hijacked airliners, their passengers and crews, and any funds extorted.

A growing number of other countries, from Kuwait to Algeria, were becoming disenchanted with their role in

hijackers' havens. And perhaps most significant, the Palestine Liberation Organization had decided that such indiscriminate tactics were becoming politically counterproductive.

As hijacking diminished, a new phase emerged: the kidnap and murder of diplomats. Since virtually all nations have a vested interest in the safety of their own diplomats, agreement on outlawing this variety of terrorism was fairly quickly reached. In December, 1973, the United Nations passed the necessary convention. It will come into force when ratified by 22 countries; so far 11 have done so.

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Jerusalem had killed seven people. In December Israeli air strikes into Lebanon, officially aimed at alleged terrorist concentrations, killed some 100 people, including women and children.

State vs. group terrorism

A fruitless UN Security Council debate quickly followed. Once again it reflected the customary divisions over state (Israel) versus group (PLO) terrorism.

This international failure has compelled individual countries to take their own precautions. Following the 1972 Munich massacre the American administration set up a special Cabinet committee. This, in turn, appointed a working group under a special assistant to the Secretary of State. The group, with members from more than 20 government departments, still meets every other week to coordinate U.S. anti-terrorist activities and to commission and sift research.

The dangers of the world's failure to confront international terrorism remain. According to American experts, failure to condemn terrorist methods confers a certain "respectability" on them. Worse, they say, success with today's methods provides an incentive to escalate to even more extravagant forms of violence.

The Italian police, they point out, only just succeeded in preventing Arab terrorists near the Rome airport from firing heat-seeking missiles at an airliner in 1973. Carefully researched, but little publicized, is the possibility of terrorists gaining access to nuclear or chemical or biological weapons.

"We are coping with people who lack the resources to do in more conventional forms of war," says Dr. Jenkins.

Instead they deal in the theater of fear. We are all the audience.

people/places/things

How Dr. Glob cracked the case of the Bog People

By Don Hurlchsen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

It was an early spring evening in central Jutland, that crooked thumb sticking up from the "hand" of Northern Europe. Two Danish farmers were busy cutting peat for their stoves in the Tollund Fen near the town of Silkeborg. As they chopped away at the peat, they suddenly found themselves face to face with the body of a man.

The police soon arrived along with experts from the local museum in Silkeborg. They were convinced that the man had been either strangled or hanged. The archaeologists agreed, but they added one unexpected, electrifying fact. The body was not that of a contemporary Jutlander, as everyone had thought but an Iron Age man — two thousand years old!

One of Denmark's most persistent detectives has finally closed the case book on this 2000-year-old murder mystery. It took years of careful sleuthing. But professor Peter V. Glob, director of the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen and one of the country's leading archaeologists, notes that he did have a few "helpful clues."

Today, Professor Glob has all but unraveled the mystery surrounding the hanged "Tollund Man" as well as scores of other bodies found in Danish bogs. "The evidence was incredible,"

says Professor Glob. "I had the actual bodies to examine, and in some cases even the murderer weapons. It's not every archaeologist who gets to stare antiquity in the face." In a short time, Professor Glob found himself engaged in the most elaborate "criminal investigation" in the history of Danish archaeology.

The remarkably preserved body of the Tollund Man was crated up and shipped to the National Museum in Copenhagen for intensive study.

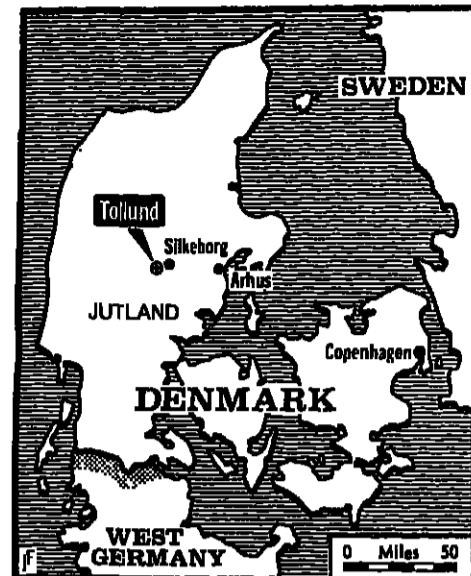
Quickly, scientists at the National Museum's laboratory subjected the body to a thorough examination. The imprint of the rope could still be seen on the Tollund Man's throat. He had been hanged, stripped of his clothes, then sunk into the black bog waters and pinned there with sticks.

The Tollund Man was a fantastic discovery for us," he continues. "But it took me 20 years to solve the riddle of the Bog People.

"We still didn't really know how all those bodies got into the bogs. From what we could tell, most of the Bog People had been murdered. But why? Were they common criminals? Were the murders part of some strange ritual? Did they have religious significance? What motivated Iron Age Man, what powers ruled his mind? We were plagued with questions." And archaeologists had no conclusive answers.

Bog bodies, in various stages of preservation, have been dug out of Denmark's umbrella-brown peat since the Middle Ages. After the first recorded bog body was uncovered in 1840, Danish bogs have surrendered 168 Bog People and Schleswig-Holstein in North Germany, 69. The total for all of Northern Europe is over 500.

Until late in the 19th century, most of these were lost to scientific study. Many were



Tollund: site of find

reinterred in church cemeteries. Others, thought to be the deformed bodies of witches or demons, were dismembered and burned. Nevertheless, Denmark's surviving Bog People are the best preserved remains from antiquity ever to be discovered.

"The reason," says Professor Glob, "that these bodies are so well preserved lies in the special properties of our bog water. Danish bog water contains just the right amounts of acid and iron. Soil acid tans and preserves the skin. And the peat is completely air tight. So the bog water acts as a natural preservative."

As more Bog People were found, Professor Glob and his associates began to see the connecting threads. "We knew we were dealing with mass ritualistic murders with religious overtones. Still we hadn't grasped the significance of it."

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The twisted knot of the mystery was beginning to unravel. Professor Glob gleaned evidence from another source, the Roman historian Tacitus. Writing in his history of the Germans, Tacitus described scenes of bloody

human sacrifices among the northern tribes. These took place in the early spring and were supposed to ensure a rich harvest.

Archaeologists had known for some time that it was a goddess that held sway during the Celtic Iron Age in Scandinavia. That goddess, thought Professor Glob, could only be the Goddess of Fertility Nerthus, or Mother Earth.

One more bit of evidence clinched his theory. Torque rings or necklets twisted like ropes were known to be one of her symbols. Such a necklace was found on the Borre Fen Man, still tied around his neck.

At last the riddle made sense. Criminals would never have been executed in such a gruesome variety of ways for centuries. The culprit responsible for the bulk of the bog murders was the Goddess of Fertility. She had incredible power over the minds of Iron Age men and women.

"One thing still puzzles me," concludes Professor Glob. "I was never able to determine who killed the Bog People. It could have been the village elders or 'priests.' But my guess is that the entire village took part in these ritual murders."

The Bog People were a form of "life insurance" for the rest of the village. They were sacrificed so that the forthcoming harvest would be a good one, so that the "rhythm of the crops" would not be interrupted by pestilence, drought or floods.

In October 1975, the National Museum in Copenhagen opened a new display depicting life in the early Iron Age. Organized by Professor Glob and his staff, it contains one of the latest bog finds: an entire, beautifully preserved wardrobe — including hats, shoes, trousers and dresses. All the clothes date from the same period as the Bog People.

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From the time the Tollund Man was first

Mr. Wang: Steptoe with mission

By Wilfred Brown
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wang Kuan-ying is one of some 3,000 ragpickers pedaling tricycle carts about the streets of Taiwan's capital city, Taipei. He gathers up and sells things other people have discarded — old newspapers and magazines, empty bottles, scrap lumber and metal, old clothing — and of course rags.

He is slightly built, stooped and graying, and strong in arm and leg muscles, like most of the men and women of his calling. But a glance at his cart reveals that Mr. Wang is no ordinary ragpicker. A sign in Chinese characters translates: "To solicit alms for the goodness of others; to help students. Please donate your throw-aways. Your kindness knows no bounds."

Wang Kuan-ying managed only four years of schooling himself, in his native Shantung Province on the Chinese mainland. But he learned enough to want to continue extensive reading over the decades since, especially the Chinese classics.

After his education, Mr. Wang worked at

various unskilled jobs. At 21 he was married, and at 26 he enlisted in the Army. He was squad commander in the regiment at Peking's Marco Polo Bridge at the time of the Japanese attack that began eight years of war in 1937.

His first wife died childless after 12 years of marriage, and in 1941 he married again. His second wife bore a daughter. The little girl was five years old and his wife was pregnant when his Army unit moved south before the advancing communists. Mr. Wang never heard from or of his family again.

In 1955, after his military service ended, Mr. Wang, then in Taipei, turned to ragpicking.

His particular interest is in education, and over the years, Wang Kuan-ying has paid for scholarships to help dozens of boys and girls from underprivileged families keep attending high school.

Knowing of his philanthropies, many Taipei families have accumulations of junk to give him. In 20 years he has covered almost every street of Taipei, a city of some 2 million people — some streets many times. He has pedaled his tricycle cart around 24,000 miles, shouting his trade, and the cartloads of salvage he has gathered add up to more than 2,000 tons.



Wang Kuan-ying: collecting for needy schoolchildren

By Wilfred Brown

Redford: a deep concern for energy

By Tony Velletta
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Energy is what Robert Redford is all about — in more ways than one.

As the screen's reigning male star, he has finished filming the Watergate investigation saga "All the President's Men," playing Bob Woodward to Dustin Hoffman's Carl Bernstein, and his "Three Days of the Condor," a CIA suspense drama, is in general release throughout the country.

As a private person, Redford has developed a marked concern over the nation's emerging and long-standing energy policies, reacting as an involved citizen and family man. He speaks out in an informed manner in favor of natural sources of energy at every opportunity in his crowded schedule.

We discussed both in his New York City office, decorated with photographs taken at the Redford family home in the hills of Utah.

During one of my previous interviews with Redford, we talked about his plan to do a trilogy of films dealing with personal ambition. It was following the release of "The Candidate," and he saw that film as the second in the series, the first being "Downhill Racer." I asked him if he still considered a third, about the business world.

"It's in the works," he stated, looking somewhat uncomfortable and out of place seated behind a desk. "It's tough, perhaps the toughest, in a way, because it has the least action. It's the driest-sounding, at least on paper, and there are so many areas of business to choose from, so many directions you can go. I like to be as specific as possible to make the point in something like that."

Looking at his acting career in terms of some of the people he has worked with, we considered some of the veteran actors Redford has played with. In "The Candidate," he and he saw that film as the second in the series, the first being "Downhill Racer." I asked him if he still considered a third, about the business world.

"Gladys Cooper has the attractiveness of a 30-year-old woman. She was really attractive. There was a soft, extremely feminine quality about her that was very appealing, but underneath the dignity and the almost birdlike softness was a toughness that I also found appealing. That was so long ago, and I was so bad then. It was one of the first things I did."

Shifting to Redford's most outstanding private work, we discussed his interest in solar energy. I asked what plans have been made to turn their own Utah home into a self-sufficient compound.

"When it gets under way, our solar energy operation will have a backup system. There are very few places that can be totally free, but it's designed for the time when it can be totally energy-free, without a backup system. The solar collection will be done on three levels: it'll be wind generation, liquid collection, and air collection. We want to get the most advanced system possible, and the system is going to be air collection."

Identical repeated.

That the architects should themselves be involved in the door-to-door collection of data is a revolutionary concept and should make them extra sensitive to tenants' needs.

"Normally they look at their work from a very aesthetic point of view on a nice sunny morning with the birds singing and the children in school," reports one city planner with a grin.

"Now they will be calling around in all sorts of weather, see all the nuisance areas, and be able to check up firsthand what the children really get up to when there is nowhere suitable to play."

HAK consists of about 25 questions covering such things as the general appearance of the project, inside and out, noise levels, and even what the approach to the front door is like.

As one sociologist points out: "Some people have to step over piles of rubbish just to get inside their homes."

The questions are not designed to go into detailed psychological considerations, but rather to reveal the overall picture.

And HAK's great advantage is its standard form so that it can be used to compare



Robert Redford in 'Three Days of the Condor: pondering plutonium?

Redford explained that the opportunity for experimenting with new technology will be very limited, because of space limitations and high costs.

"To put on a solar collection roof, whether it's liquid or air collection, whether it's flatplate or just tubular glass, is expensive to put on, so you're better off experimenting in other areas."

The emphasis on nuclear power has prompted Redford to study the implications of such a commitment, and to learn about the alternatives that exist. He is a frequent visitor at special energy conferences held around the country, and challenges the idea that nuclear power plants are the only immediate solution to the problem of a dwindling supply of fossil fuel.

"I'm locked in to a commitment to solar energy, and maybe that needs some clarification. A lot of people think that solar energy is just the sun, using energy directly. It's not. It includes so many forms of energy. We're really talking about a total energy system."

The suntanned actor pushed up the sleeves on his denim jacket and stood up to lean against one of the room's bookcases. He paused for a moment to organize his thoughts, and continued with determination.

"Plutonium is not a natural element; it's a man-made element, made from uranium. These fast-breeder reactors are breeding plutonium, and to me, it's real insanity."

One problem to face in bringing this information to people, he feels, is that "there's a science-fiction quality to all of it, that it's beyond them, so they don't think about it."

similarly anything we can do on an existing estate," says Elliot Levy, an architect and planner for the Greater London Council who is helping coordinate the pilot project.

Just how soon could HAK start influencing future developments?

"Well, I think it will only have an effect when it is used on a regular basis," says Mr. Burbridge.

"A high-density scheme, especially one built in a city, has a gestation period of something like six years — so you can't get any feedback until that time has gone by. But once the local authorities have gathered a great deal of feedback from a number of different schemes, then that will inevitably begin to impinge upon the kind of thinking that goes into design at the drawing board stage."

Up until now very few local authorities have used studies of housing. If they wanted a survey, one method was to call in the services of an opinion-research company.

"But architects often feel suspicious of the results of social surveys, whenever they are conducted by," says Ken Jones, a senior architect with the Greater London Council.

Housing: the people speak

By Pearl Marshall
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Demand for public housing in Britain is on the increase as maintenance standards slump and vandalism rises.

What is "pleasant" and "livable" to the architects who design these places is obviously proving the exact opposite to people having to live in them.

Determined to narrow the gap between fiction and reality, a group of London-based architects and sociologists have been going out to talk with public-housing tenants as part of a pilot project known as the Housing Appraisal Kit — or HAK for short.

The idea is to provide local governments with feedback from those occupying new estates and so prevent errors in design from

overhauling.

Perhaps the biggest disappointment to many people is that the survey will not directly help them.

"Quite a few tenants wanted to know what

they were going to get out of the survey. But,

of course,

the main object is to help improve future developments and there's no neces-

sary.

travel

Jamaica's Montego Bay—still some bargains left

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

This is the vacation heartland of Jamaica. Nowhere else on the island's 144 by 51 miles is there such a concentration of hotels and inns, well-groomed beaches, championship golf courses, and varied recreational activities.

And Montego Bay is easily accessible: Airlines flying directly there include Air Jamaica, Eastern, Pan-American, Air Canada and Delta. Lufthansa, KLM, and British West Indies are other airlines flying to Jamaica, landing at Kingston, the capital, from which point tours can be easily made to Ocho Rios and Montego Bay.

Jamaica, like other Caribbean resorts, has its economic woes, resulting in rising labor and food costs, which in turn have forced hotels and inns to increase their rates. Of no help to the hotels and inns was the recent government increase of the accommodation and meal tax from 3 to 5 cents on the dollar.

Yet vacation bargains may be found even here.

The best buys in the Montego Bay area are the small inns — all offering the same comforts provided by the more expensive hotels. Many of these charming hosteries are located close to Montego Bay's popular Doctor's Cave and Cornwall Beaches, and some inns even pick up the beach's 50 and 25 cent visitor's charge.

This columnist, unannounced, visited at least half a dozen of these inns and inspected the bedrooms, dining rooms, and pools. All were air-conditioned, attractive, and spotlessly clean, with nearby golf and tennis facilities.

Ramparts Inn has a distinctively French atmosphere because the owner's wife is French-born. For one of its 18 double bedded rooms, it charges \$20 a day double. Modified American Plan, through Dec. 15, which price includes free bus service to the beach and airport. If a continental breakfast is included, the off-season rate is increased to \$26 a day.

After mid-December the rate increases to \$34 to \$36 a day double. A \$14 a day additional charge is made if the Modified American Plan is wanted. The Ramparts is closed until Oct. 27, and when it reopens kitchen facilities will be available to guests in five of its units for \$5 extra. Children under six are accommodated free.

Richmond Hill, a family-operated inn of 23 rooms located on the highest point in Montego Bay, has a most spectacular view of the harbor and the sprawling resort complex. The out-of-door dining area adjacent to the pool appears so near to the sky one could reach up and pluck the evening star. Far below, the lights of Montego Bay shimmer in the calm waters of the harbor and festive strings of colored electric garlands strung on the masts of cruise ships mirror themselves in the sea.

The Beach View Hotel places emphasis on attracting a younger clientele by offering some of the lowest rates in the Montego Bay area. Their summer rates are \$12 single and \$18 for a twin-bedded room. An \$11 per person extra charge is made when Modified American Plan is used. In the winter months the minimum rate for a single room is \$22, and \$30 for a twin. Like most other inns a 10 percent service charge is added. Beach View Hotel is in the heart of Montego Bay's hotel area and directly across from Doctor's Cave Beach.

Newest of the luxury hotels to open here is the 500-room Rose Hall Inter-Continental offering a full complement of recreational amenities — six all weather tennis courts with lighting, deep-sea fishing expeditions, scuba diving, snorkeling, and an 18-hole golf course scheduled to be opened in 1976.

At the moment, the hotel's beach leaves much to be desired for swimmers due to a reef of sharp stones protruding beneath the water's surface a few feet from the water line. Sneakers or soft shoes are advised to protect feet from severe cuts and bruises. Work is going forward slowly to remove these hazards, and it is expected in a year or two the stones will be covered by layers of sand.

In the meantime, the pool affords swimmers the opportunity to cool off and then sun bathe in the free lounge chairs located on the beach.

and under palm trees.

Rates at the Inter-Continental through mid-December range from \$25 to \$36 daily, single, and doubles from \$28 to \$42. During the "high" season until April 18 single rates are from \$47 to \$62 and doubles from \$53 to \$69.

The new Inter-Continental, which is opening another luxury hotel in Ocho Rios one and a half hours away from Montego Bay, complements such well-established hotels as the Half Moon, Round-Hill, Holiday Inn, Doctor's Cave Beach Hotel, and Chatham Beach.

For that day off from the sun and beach, try a trip to Eaton Hall or Great House (home of Anne Palmer, notorious "White Witch"), now restored to its former splendor; or rafting on the Martha Brae River or Dunn's River Falls in Ocho Rios, a rushing stream tumbling over terraced rocks from high in the hills into the azure Caribbean. The more adventurous can climb up the falls with a guide and sit under the cascading waters as if in a cooling shower.



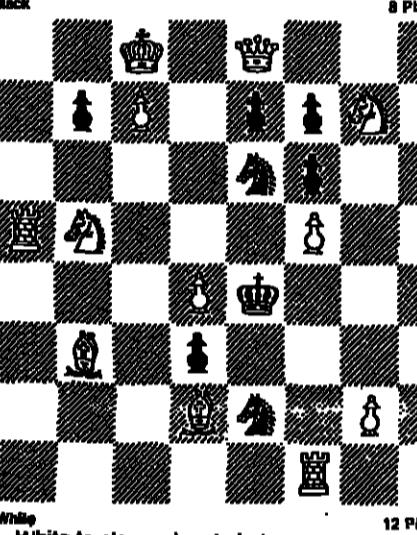
Fruit and vegetable peddler, Ocho Rios, Jamaica

chess

By Frederick R. Chevaller
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6753

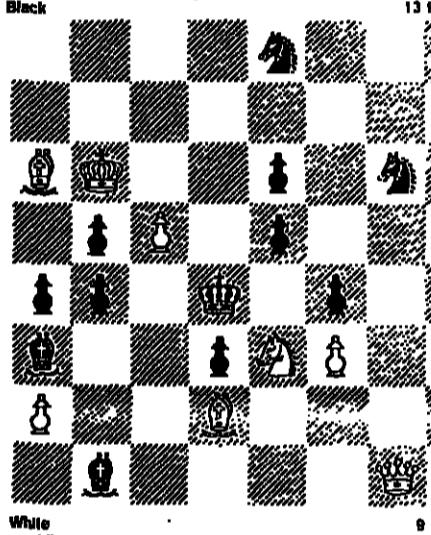
By A. R. Goddard



White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, the Problemist, 1974. Two-movers.)

Problem No. 6754

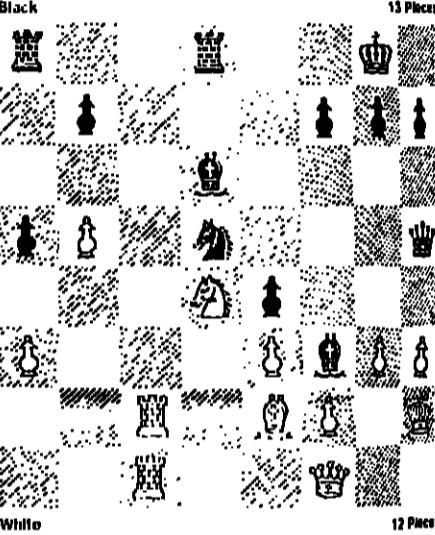
By David Shire



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, ex aequo, the Problemist, 1974. Three-movers.)

End-Game No. 2231

By Joseph R. Jehl Jr.



Black to play and win.
(Blumenov-Korot, Tallin, 1933.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6751, K-K1

No. 6752 1 B-K, threatens 2 B-K1ch
1 P-K2 2 K1-B7ch
1 K1-B7 2 K1-B6ch
1 K1-B6 2 R-Q6
1 R-Q6 2 BxR

End-Game No. 2230. White draws by playing 1 K-B2, and if BxQ; 2 K-K3 and moves his K to QR where Black can only draw since his B does not control his QR.

Fifteen minutes enough for Karpov

Young world champion Karpov was in good form in the Milan tournament which netted him \$12,000. His game with West German Wolfgang Uzicker was a Ruy Lopez, the first 12 moves of which duplicated an earlier game between the same players. But Uzicker couldn't improve on his first attempt. Little by little, again he found himself in a bad position, and finally lost the game.

14 ... P-K3 was too slow and perhaps P-B5, with K1-B4 in mind, would have worked out bet-

ter. In any case, it is reported that Karpov used only 15 minutes of his time for the whole game. Uzicker resigned when faced with the loss of at least a pawn.

Ruy Lopez

Karpov

White
Uncheck
Black
White
Uncheck
Black

P-K4
K1-QB3
3 K1-B
4 B-R4
5 O-O
6 R-K
7 B-K13
8 P-B3
9 P-KR3
10 B-B2
11 P-Q4

12 QKI-Q2
13 K1-B
14 P-Q5
15 K1-R2
16 K1-K13
17 P-B4
18 BxP
19 B-K15
20 O-Q2
21 R-KB
22 K1-K14

B-Q2
KR-K
K1-K12
P-KH
P-B6
PxP
B-K
P-B
K1-Q2
OxP
K1-K6
B-B8
K1-B3
K1-Q3
P-B
K1-K7
B-B4
K1-K5
P-Q3
B-B7ch

cited Sciliceti's defense in the book) was speculatively and probably unsound, but presumably Ljubojevic had some specific strategy in mind. But Kavalek countered successfully, and his opponent never equalized his position. This game was Ljubojevic's only loss in the tournament, which he won by a half-point. Kavalek finished in a tie for sixth.

Ruy Lopez

Kavalek

White
Ljubojevic
Black
White
Uncheck
Black

1 P-K4
2 K1-B3
3 K1-B5
4 K1-B3
5 K1-K13
6 K1-K1
7 K1-K1
8 O-K2
9 P-KB4
10 P-KR3
11 K1-K5ch
12 B-B4
13 P-Q3
14 K1-B7

1 P-K4
1 K1-QB3
2 P-B4
3 K1-B5
4 K1-B3
5 K1-Q2
6 K1-K1
7 K1-K1
8 K1-B3
9 P-B
10 K1-B3
11 P-B
12 B-B4
13 K1-K5
14 K1-B7ch

B-Q2
KR-K
K1-Q4ch
B-K
P-Q3
K1-K7
B-B4
K1-K5
P-Q3
B-B7ch

Unsuccessful Gambit

In this game, played at the Fifteenth IBM tournament held in Amsterdam last July, Ljubojevic's gambit against Kavalek's solid Ruy Lopez shows an enterprising spirit that, perhaps, deserved a better fate. Black's third move (P-B4



Californian sea bird population

By Larry Wood
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Assisted by scientists and by government, two of the West Coast's most impressive sea birds — the brown pelican and the black brant — have begun to pull out of a gradual tailspin toward extinction.

But experts warn that still more needs to be done to alleviate the manmade hazards that triggered declines in the birds' populations.

Threatened by pesticides, the brown pelican started to disappear from the California coast about five years ago. The smaller black brant, crowded out by man's invasion of estuaries and bays where the bird's staple eelgrass grows, has been dwindling in numbers for more than 10 years.

In 1969, scientists visiting the pelicans' nesting area on Anacapa Island, just off southern California, found that 1,272 nests on the island produced only five young birds. They traced the difficulty to DDT-contaminated fish, which had entered the pelicans' food chain, weakening the chemical processes important to the formation of egg shells. The researchers reported their findings in scientific journals and began a careful five-year study of the pelican population.

During this time observers noted a rapid drop in the reproductive rate and then a gradual recovery. Following the ban on DDT in 1972, the pelicans' rebound from the soft-shell problems which had threatened their extinction accelerated.

Dr. Joseph R. Jehl of San Diego's Natural History Museum says he is "cautiously optimistic" about the pelican's future. And larger flocks up and down the coast lend weight to his optimism. But Dr. Jehl adds that further steps are required to ensure the survival of the acrobatic bird, whose graceful plunges into the surf after fish have thrilled many a visitor to California's coastline.

"The survival of this species depends upon a clean and protected environment, as well as on freedom from human disturbance," says Dr. Jehl. "By declaring nesting islands as sanctuaries for the peak of the breeding season (March through June), and by prohibiting access to all but a few qualified observers, the Mexican and United States governments could improve the bird's chances for survival."

The black brant is a vulnerable bird, too. The decline of this swift-winged (its flying speed has been clocked at 62 miles per hour) white-colored sea goose has been gradual. At present, according to Dr. Stanley W. Harris, professor of wildlife management at Humboldt State University in northern California, there are only about 200,000 in existence.

"A current pressing need," said Dr. Einarson, "is to find a bird refuge on Humboldt Bay,



By Joseph R. Jehl Jr.

Brown pelicans — experts are cautiously optimistic about their future

the Pacific Coast have threatened the limited food supply of the black brant, which migrates twice a year between Baja California and its Arctic nesting grounds.

Hunters, a lack of wilderness areas, and dependence on a narrow diet of sea lettuce and eelgrass have proved to be difficulties as well.

In addition, the black brant eludes thorough study because it spends most of its migrating hours over the open sea, approaching capes, spits, and marshes only to seek the eelgrass it depends on for food.

Dr. Arthur S. Einarsen, author of "Black Brant, Sea Goose of the Pacific Coast," pointed out as early as 1968 that the few sheltered bays along the California coast are essential to the migrating bird. He noted the downward trend in the black brant population, called for more scientific study, and recommended carefully coordinated hunting laws in all the Pacific coast states.

Growth of city ports and urbanization along

located on the northernmost part of California's coastline.

Last year, nearly 10 years after Dr. Einarsen's warnings, a new national wildlife refuge was established on Humboldt Bay. Because eelgrass is plentiful there, the black brant will have the food it needs, as well as security and protection, once all the land acquisition is completed. Another new refuge serving the black brant has been created in Washington state.

What else can be done to assure the survival of the black brant?

Dr. Harris urges more hunting controls and, as with the pelican, sanctuaries and extensive study of the bird's habits. He agrees with Dr. Einarsen that "only constructive management, based on an enlightened attitude toward the balance of nature, can save this fascinating sea goose from extinction."

Belatedly, constructive management appears to be on the way.

Melting glaciers may have been responsible for Noah's flood, American scientists say

By David F. Salisbury

Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

Noah's flood and similar inundations found in the folk lore of many cultures could have been caused by the rapid melting of North American glaciers.

This possibility has been raised by the study of submarine fossils in the Gulf of Mexico. J. P. Kennett of the University of Rhode Island and Nicholas Shackleton of Cambridge University and, more recently, Prof. Cesare Emiliani and colleagues at the University of Miami have found indications that tremendous amounts of "melt water" rushed down the Mississippi Valley into the Gulf of Mexico sometime between 14,000 and 11,000 years ago.

The analysis done by both groups involves the ratio of two types of oxygen — oxygen 16 and 18 — found in fossil shells. Variations of this oxygen ratio in the shells are thought to chronicle times when large amounts of glacial melt water diluted the seas.

Dr. Emiliani says that, from his evidence, it is impossible to tell whether this melting took days, months, or years. Nevertheless, he feels that it "could be an explanation for the deluge stories."

He notes that around 9500 B.C. the glaciers again advanced into Minnesota for a short time and again retreated. So he argues that a large tongue of ice surged rapidly southward, then melted back, and the runoff raised world sea level.

However, Drs. Kennett and Shackleton think the consequences of that event merge with the slower process of general glacial retreat. This would be too slow for sudden, dramatic flooding. An expert on this ice age period, Edward Evanston of the University of Western Ontario, has an added reservation. He thinks that even the specific melt-back after the 9500 B.C. re-advance probably took 800 to 1,000 years.

By taking sawdust samples from successive tree rings have long been used to tell the climate in times past, but now Dr. K. D. S. Pillay of Pennsylvania State University has worked out a method to use them to trace past pollution as well.

By taking sawdust samples from successive tree rings and analyzing them, Dr. Pillay claims to measure minute amounts of 30 different elements, including mercury, zinc, silver, and iron. In this way he has traced the history of these metals, in slices taken from trees on the Penn State campus.

He finds that mercury has been rising since 1860, probably due to increased industrial use in the last 25 years.

science

Einstein has the last word

By Robert C. Cowen

Like a school boy stumped by homework, the great mathematician Albert Einstein once used a fudge factor to make his cosmic calculations come out "right." Experts long ago discarded it. Now a new look at the latest data suggests that Einstein's mathematical "cheating" may have value after all.

The issue has to do with how cosmologists envision the universe — whether it is finite or infinite; collapsing, expanding, or standing still. Contrary to the restrained, slowing expansion that astronomers think they have measured for decades, the universe may be running away from itself. James E. Gunn and Beatrice M. Tinsley say that an analysis they made at the University of California and California Institute of Technology indicates the expansion of the universe may actually be accelerating.

Conventional relativity theory can handle a universe expanding (or contracting) under the general influence of gravitational attraction. The universe is thought to be expanding outward from the explosion of a primordial mass.

home

Moving: old furniture adapts to a new house

By Marilynn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"This is the story of a family that never throws anything away," began Liane and Eva Zimbler, a mother-daughter interior design team in Los Angeles who love helping young families make-do, makeover, and recycle good existing furnishings.

We were on familiar territory. People can't really afford to throw too much away, even if they like the idea. Inflation has drastically altered most decorating budgets. So the Los Angeles family we describe here is typical of many who must gently add to, interchange, relocate, and re-use their possessions — and evolve their homes over a series of moves and a number of years.

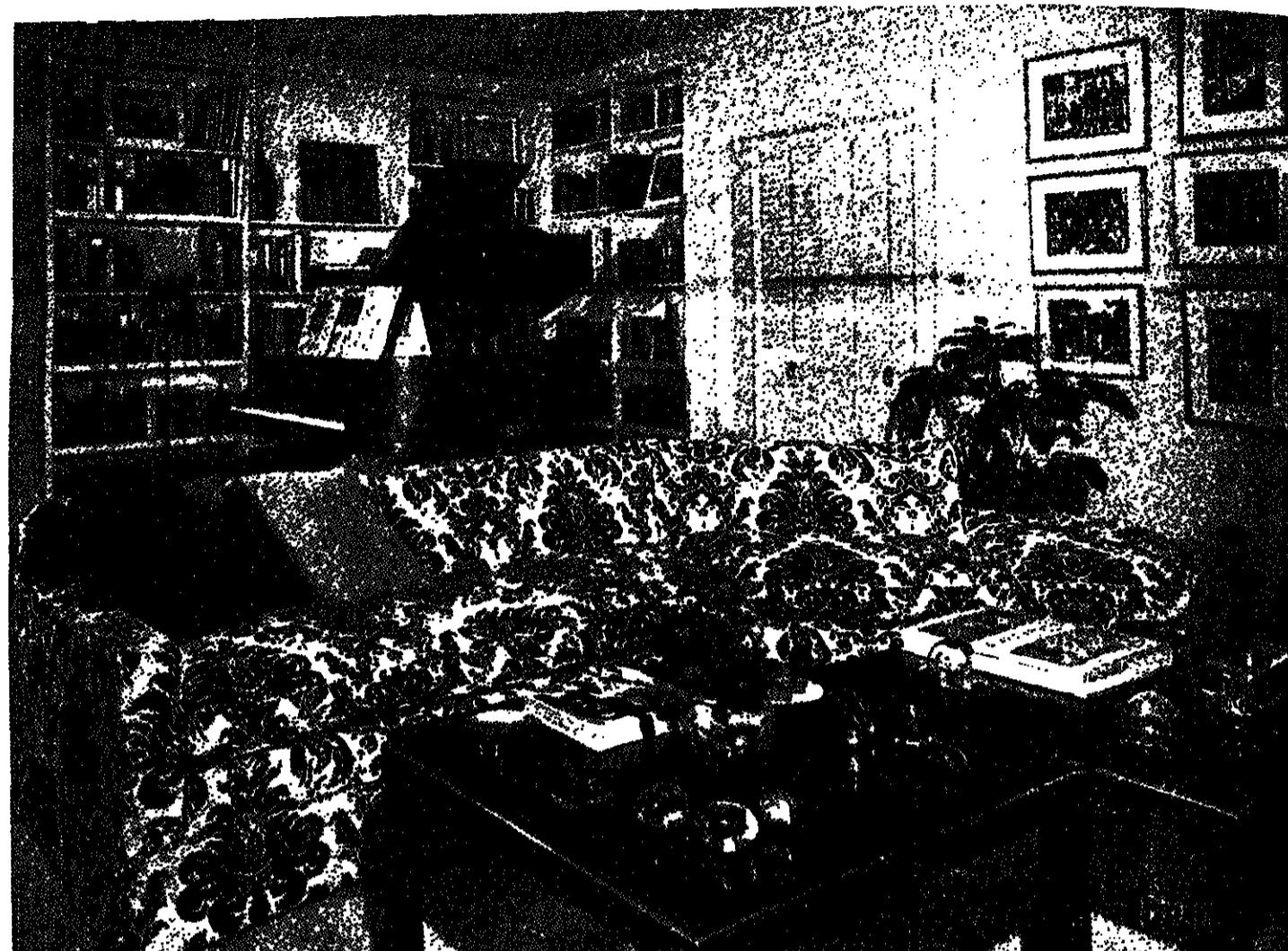
The Zimbler's enjoy the challenge of assembling new homes for people out of things they already own. And like many other interior designers they charge a fee for their ideas, know-how, and services — not for items purchased.

Their continuing adventure with the couple whose home is shown here began 20 years and three houses ago, when they had two small children and lived in an inexpensive tract house. They wanted help, they pleaded, furnishing their living room, for which they had nothing but a baby grand piano and a heap of books. Being book-loving musical people, the piano and the growing library have been important decorative elements of each of their three successive living rooms.

In addition, Mrs. Zimbler says, "two decades ago we helped them select some good commercial pieces which we felt had sufficient quality to wear well and last a long time." These included an angled sofa, a high-back upholstered chair and ottoman, two small lounge chairs, and a modern 42-inch round coffee table with a marble top.

A few years later the family, now with three children, more books, and still the treasured baby grand, moved to a rambling modern bungalow with five bedrooms. The Zimbler's were invited back to give more assistance.

"With this move," explains Mrs. Zimbler, "we slipcovered the large sofa with a black-on-white, hand-block print, and used the same fabric for side draperies at the windows. The round coffee table was replaced by two new 24-inch square "chow" tables which could be pushed together or used separately. The marble top was removed from the old coffee table and fitted on to a higher pedestal to become a small family breakfast table. And the high-back chair with ottoman was re-



Room design by Liane and Eva Zimbler

Owner's favorite sofa, piano, books installed in new living room

upholstered for the new family where it could join a new Zimbler designed free-form dining room, with a red-lacquered game table in the bay window surrounded by four of the old red-velvet upholstered dining chairs.

A new refectory dining table was purchased, which opens to seat 16, plus six dining chairs and two host chairs (all upholstered in a red print velvet) which could double in the living room as pull-up chairs.

Last summer, with only one teen-age daughter left at home, the family moved again to a smaller Cape Cod style bungalow with a large living room and formal dining room.

Once more the Zimbler team was called in to reshuffle belongings into a unified whole. The sofa was tight. Little could be purchased.

A new role was decided upon for the dining room: It would henceforth be the library.

U.S. students learn how to fight crime

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

College students can now learn firsthand how to combat crime — right on their own campuses.

Although not yet on the curriculum, crime fighting now is standard on most U.S. college campuses.

A Monitor survey finds that tomorrow's citizens, unlike college students of an earlier era, are learning the latest in crime prevention, such as bolted-down stereos, burglar alarms, crime insurance, and self-defense classes.

Their teachers are a new type of law-enforcement officers — campus police — who have quickly risen from night watchmen to professional cops since a crime wave hit U.S. colleges and universities in the early 1970s.

And the move toward professionalism is just in time. National crime rose 18 percent last year, partly because many citizens do not know how to prevent crime, say law-enforcement officials.

Some campuses are magnets to outsiders who steal calculators, wallets, stereos, and bicycles. At California State University, Long Beach, for example, crime jumped 62 percent this fall. "We look like hors d'oeuvres on a tray to the criminal element, especially under today's economic conditions," explains Jack Brick, director of public safety.

But the university has not had a reported rape since 1970 when new escort service began for women. Bike thefts plummeted when students were encouraged to buy \$30 locks. The campus is "mined" with alarms. Plainclothes police masquerade as students. And personal-defense classes are popular, says Mr. Brick.

Students are adjusting their life-styles to deal with new realities. They are more cautious, walk in groups and avoid certain paths. School newspapers report weekly crime incidents.

Many states recently have given campus police full-fledged police powers to carry guns, take suspects to court, and keep records.

"More campuses are treating themselves as a city," says James McGovern, executive secretary of the International Association of College and University Security Directors.

Colleges are training students to be more security-conscious:

At the nation's largest university, Ohio



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Stringing them along — nursery school children out for a walk in Poland stay in line

State, Columbus, incoming students are given packets on crime prevention. They are warned of "crimes of opportunity" and told to leave as many valuables as they can at home. When dormitory doors are left unlocked, police leave a card saying, "You could have been ripped off."

And theft has decreased for those Ohio State students who engrave valuables and register their bicycles.

At least three institutions of higher learning have put their police on horseback. The new mounted officers act as effective crime deterrents on campuses. "Purse snatches don't like to see a 900-pound horse come after them," says Rutgers Policeman Robert F. Ochs.

Student marshals are hired to act as eyes and ears for campus police. At the University of Louisville, a "cardinal patrol" of 15 students perches atop roofs, scanning parking lots with binoculars for car thieves. A marshal program at Rutgers University pays students \$2 an hour to lock doors, turn out lights and resolve minor scuffles. Many of today's campus police began as student marshals, says Louisville's Daniel P. Keller.

Many campus police now are consulted before new buildings are constructed. At the University of Louisville, for instance, police recently convinced architects to build in television surveillance equipment and install glass exteriors on elevators and stairways for greater safety.

Crime prevention programs for women have become standard. To cut the number of rapes, special campus vehicles escort women on call, such as the "Women's Wheels" service at University of Illinois, Champaign. Rape crisis centers are popping up, as well as college courses on personal defense.

"We get students to think about crime long before it happens," says Jerrold Witall, Princeton security director.

Check the wind direction before you buy a house

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

About to buy a home in the suburbs? Better check which way the wind usually blows.

If your prospective home is downwind of the nearest big city you likely will get a third more rain; twice as much hail; more pollution; more cloudy days; and more odors than city dwellers or upwind suburban families.

And if you live in the city and want to do something more about the weather than just talking about it, plant a bush — or some grass, or a tree. Vegetation in a city cools hot summer months in contrast to the endless blocks of concrete and brick, which act like a "sponge," soaking up heat in the day, releasing it slowly at night.

These are some of the findings emerging from a nearly completed five-year study by a group of U.S. scientists on how the presence of cities changes the weather.

The study focuses on St. Louis, but participants say it applies to most of the world's cities.

The study, called the Metropolitan Meteorological Experiment (Metromex), was funded in part by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the State of Illinois.

buy a house

rain" — rain with higher-than-normal degrees of sulphuric acid, which traces largely to city pollution.

Some studies have shown that clouds formed over Chicago, St. Louis, or Detroit, for example, can dump rain three to four times more acidic than normal on places as far away as New England, says Mr. Downie. One study shows rain "fallout" from Britain and Germany has made some forest soils in Sweden so acidic "trees are not growing like they used to," he adds.

But extensive sampling within 30 miles of St. Louis showed no significant damage to crops from "acid rain," says Stanley Changnon, a geography professor who worked on the study for the Illinois Water Survey. "At this stage it's not clear that urban-altered rainfall is all bad."

Meanwhile, he suggests, new suburbs might be located best upwind of cities and agricultural areas in the downwind areas that receive more rainfall.

And because cities create more fog and clouds, new airports and highways would be built most logically "upwind" to get maximum visibility, says Richard Dirks of NSF.

And more parks, even rooftop gardens, will make city weather more enjoyable in the summer, and may help convince some families not to move to the suburbs, says August Auer of the University of Wyoming, another study participant.

For example, crop production within 25 miles east of St. Louis was slightly more than normal for the rest of the area due perhaps to extra rain, the study showed. But, cautions Dr. Auer, crop yields farther away may be less than usual because they get more "acid

14th-century advice to teachers stands the test of time

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Claremont, California

One of the most-quoted lines about a teacher or a student-teacher is in the Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales*, Writing of the Clerk of Oxford, an advanced student of philosophy who as yet had no regular job but apparently taught on the side.

Buy the very best quality upholstered pieces and bedding you can afford.

Upholstered furniture with innersprings and hair construction wears better than synthetic fillers, especially the cheaper qualities of polyurethane which tend to get hard and disintegrate after a few years.

The most versatile sofa seating arrangement is a large sofa in two sections which moves easily and which can be arranged in different ways.

A bedroom should contain multi-purpose furniture which can move into other areas of the house later. Use two small chests of drawers next to beds, instead of traditional nightstands.

Never, ever, start shopping for individual pieces of furniture until you have an overall and definite floor plan. It should, to avoid costly mistakes, be drawn out carefully on graph paper with all pertinent room furniture measurements on it.

Coordinate interior paints and wall papers. This means no single room will ever be at odds with the rest of the house.

Chaucer gave us the famous line:

And gladly wold he lerne,
and gladly teche.

More than five hundred years after Chaucer wrote this description of a young scholar, Bill Perry, a beloved professor at Harvard, wrote a book he aptly titled *And Gladly Teach*. The "gladly learn" part he left out, either thinking it would

make the title too long or assuming his readers would supply it. But "gladly learn" is much in evidence in his book.

"And gladly wold he lerne, and gladly teche" is still a succinct description of a good teacher. Of course the "he" might be amplified to "he or she."

Chaucer's Oxford scholar, perhaps a graduate student, had a hard time of it financially. His horse was as lean as a rake and he himself was thin. He had a hollow, sober look. His coat was threadbare. Apparently he had no scholarship or regular income but was dependent on gifts from his friends whom he repaid by praying for their souls.

What little money he managed to get, he spent not for fancy clothes or fiddles or the like, but for books, notably the works of Aristotle. And he was as sparing with words as with money, being known as "gladly" in his line, a word he uses twice, "gladly."

I take this to mean learning and teaching with joy, with enthusiasm, with unfailing zest — even on Friday. The good teacher never tires of learning, never tires of teaching. The good teacher does not become bored and does not become boring. The good teacher can hardly wait to tell students about something exciting that has just been discovered or uncovered or recovered.

Gladly is willingly, happily, pleasurable (both giving and getting pleasure), cheerfully, even at times — the right times — humorously.

Teachers, you might well take a few minutes now, and then and read Chaucer's description of the Clerk of Oxford. It is only 24 lines. Or print in large letters on a piece of cardbord, propped up on your desk: GLADLY LEARN: GLADLY TEACH.

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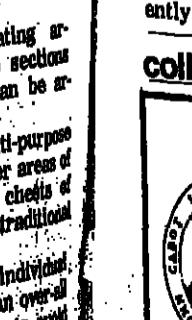
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education

sports

Women's team displays China's basketball skills

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

"Ping pong diplomacy" paved the way, and now China is turning to the basketball court for friendly competition with other countries.

America's street game has been getting more and more popular in the People's Republic in recent years, and the Chinese in turn have been growing increasingly adept at it. This latter fact was amply demonstrated by the women's team which recently completed a two-week U.S. tour.

Although forced to give away considerable height, the speedy, well-drilled Chinese women made up for it via accurate passing and close-knit teamwork. These skills weren't quite enough to overcome the size and talent of the U.S. national team or of Delta State University's defending college champions, but the Chinese team won all the rest of its games, beating Cal. State-Fullerton, Queen's College, and Federal City College, to wind up with a 3-2 record.

The 13 players plus assorted coaches and officials also found time during the coast-to-coast tour for sightseeing, tasting American food (they preferred Chinese), and generally enjoying their first visit to the United States.

"We went to Niagara Falls, we had a ride on a Mississippi river boat, and we visited a farm in Arkansas," said their leader, Mrs. Li Shih-hua. "Then in New York we saw the Empire State Building and the United Nations Building, and had an enjoyable night at the ballet."

Some surprisingly good crowds turned out to see the team play, including 7,028 in New York and around 4,000 in both Memphis and Los Angeles — in both cases the largest crowds which had ever seen women's basketball in those cities. The crowds for the most part were friendly and international in nature, cheering for both sides and making the Chinese team feel welcome.

None of the players spoke English, but Mrs. Li said the hospitality of their hosts went a long way toward overcoming the language barrier.

"We will take back with us this memory of the deep friendship of the American people," she added.

Basketball has been part of China's sports program for a quarter of a century now, and Mrs. Li says it ranks right up there with table tennis, swimming, and soccer as one of the country's most popular athletic activities. Annual national tournaments for both men and women date back to 1951, but only in the last few years have the Chinese begun making a push to upgrade their playing standards to the international level. In that short span they've achieved remarkable success — especially with the women's team.

Two years ago the Chinese national team defeated a touring U.S. group four games to two in Peking. In the most recent Asian Games the Chinese women won the bronze medal. And on the current tour they showed they were competitive against the very best American teams — losing only 73-70 to Delta State and actually leading the U.S. National team at halftime before the Americans regrouped and dominated the second half for a 94-82 victory.

"Exchanges with other countries have done much to help us develop," said Hsia Kun, the male coach of the squad. "We have had exchanges with Romania, Italy, Cuba, and Yugoslavia. Also, the U.S. men's and women's teams which came to China in 1973 both had a great influence on us."

The coach said one of the chief benefits of these exchanges was learning the fast break — a tactic which helped his team in several of its strong recent showings.

"Before the exchanges we knew very little about this tactic," he said. "But we have practiced it hard and developed our speed."

The standard Chinese athletic slogan — "friendship first, competition second" — was foremost in the comments of all those interviewed. But while insisting that the primary reason for the trip was to make friends, the



AP photo

China's Sun Wei-kuo passes to teammate during final game victory

various officials added that they also hoped to learn a few things. For despite their progress to date, the Chinese are under no illusions that they have yet achieved parity.

The players were selected from a group of nearly 400 who tried out. They ranged in age from 20 to 26 and included six students, two teachers, two office workers, one shop attendant, one commune member, and one worker. The tallest was six feet, which did present problems — especially against some of the bigger teams they faced.

A good example occurred in their game against the U.S. national team. The Chinese, displaying great teamwork and uncanny outside shooting, built a 42-34 halftime lead while the disorganized American squad showed the effects of not having played together since winning the gold medal in the Pan Am Games last October. Eventually, however, the superior rebounding of the Americans began to tell, until the exertion took its toll in the second half. And Lo Hsueh-Lien impressed as the playmaker as well as a solid scorer.

Spokesmen for the group are also guarded when the subject of the Olympics comes up — prefacing every comment with the party line that nothing can be considered unless Taiwan is expelled. They indicate that in such an eventuality, however, they would welcome the chance to compete.

As to how they might fare, Mrs. Li noted that "it is very hard to say where we haven't competed up until now." In any event, she added, "our main goals are to build up health and promote physical culture and friendly visits to other countries."

tips on golf

Think of swing motion

By Jack Woods

Many would-be golfers are misled by the film strips of the best professionals.

They think, "If only I could get into this position or that position — on the way down or at impact or in the follow through — I'd be all right."

But there are in fact only three positions in golf (or two-and-a-half to be more accurate).

1. There is the address position.
2. There is the momentary position "at the top," just before one swings down.
3. There is the finish.

Only the first and the third are strictly speaking "positions." The second is, as I have written, a momentary thing (although a pause at the top will usually be found to be helpful).

All the rest of the swing is motion. There are no "positions" in it.

Therefore it is usually best to think of the swing in terms of motion and nothing but motion.

Concentrate on a motion that will take you from the address position back to the top and then through where the ball is to a good finish.

This way you are likely to improve far more rapidly than if you try to copy the positions shown in the film strips of the stars.

Russian style of play, then we may have fewer assaults but more spearing, which is worse," he told one reporter.

The plan is not popular with professional hockey men like John F. Bassett, president of the Toronto Toros of the WHA.

Mr. Bassett asserted that Mr. McMurry's personal record as a hockey player was far from nonviolent and that now that he has the golden robes of office, he has become the messiah for his little brother's cause."

Mr. McMurry's brother, William, conducted a major inquiry for the Ontario government last year into violence in pro hockey. The report was highly critical of the game.

"Hockey everybody's whipping boy," says lawyer Alan Engleman, executive director of the NHL players association.

"If the government of Ontario feels it can persuade the government of Canada to change the rules so that we get the

Canadian police curb violence in professional ice hockey

Ottawa policemen assigned to attend professional hockey games in Ontario these days are watching more than the bleachers for signs of trouble.

They are under orders to keep a close eye on the hockey players and to lay criminal charges whenever they think the action is getting too rough.

The crackdown on hockey violence only began in late October, so it is too early to assess its success or failure.

Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurry, the man behind the law-enforcement order, says he is disturbed that millions of television hockey fans regularly watch assaults and other crimes on the ice that the law will not tolerate elsewhere.

"We fully intend to prosecute where there is clear breach of the criminal code," he said, promising to extend the police surveillance to other pro sports if necessary.

Federal Justice Minister Ronald Basford quickly commended Ontario's action to attorneys-general in the other nine provinces. He called it "a good idea."

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Russian style of play, then we may have fewer assaults but more spearing, which is worse," he told one reporter.

Not all hockey men agree. One of hockey's superstars, Bobby Hull of the WHA, announced he would quit the game until it was stripped of its violence. The "retirement" lasted only a couple of days, but it generated nationwide publicity.

An editorial in the Toronto Globe & Mail saluted Ontario's attempt to curb the rough stuff. "Could we really have gone on permitting professional hockey establishments to hang a sign over their portals: 'The law stops here'?" it asked.

"Could we have lived comfortably for much longer with that unwritten but obviously effective subsection of the criminal code, giving special dispensation to those who commit assault while wearing skates, during a hockey game, in an arena?"

London's best

Critic's choice for 1975

By Gerald Prestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

In spite of the economic gale battering at its doors, London remains the finest refuge in the world for any art-lover. It may be argued that Paris and New York mount better exhibitions; and we had better leave contemporary architecture out of the discussion, or Britain will have to retire badly hurt. But taking all the arts together, there is still no place like London for a cultural feast.

But my award (posthumous) must go to the Paul Nash Exhibition at the Tate Gallery. If only this painter of flight and planetary relationships had lived to see Man on the Moon!

In literature, I cannot quarrel with the award of the £5,000 Booker Prize to Ruth Prawer Jhabvala for "Heat and Dust." Published in London but written in New Delhi, it throbs with the punishment of the North Indian summer and achieves the miracle of being equally convincing to those who know India and those who do not. The secret lies in the simplicity and economy of its language. There is enough detail to recall old memories, but not so much as to bewilder those who have none. Then there is the masterful handling of two stories and two heroines, related but 50 years apart; and the ever delicate insights into feminine character and Indian society. But there is enough similarity between this book and the author's first, "To Whom She Will" (written some 20 years ago) to suggest that it is time for Mrs. Jhabvala to move on, perhaps needed for Janacek's *Sinfonietta*.

To my mind, the musical award for the year must be divided between Reginald Goodall for his monumental conducting of *The Ring* (at a pace slow enough for all the wind instruments to phrase properly) and Andre Previn for his Messiaen. There was a time when this composer was considered a kind of freaky joke — still using the symphony orchestra, a romantic and, worse, a Christian! But now, after years of modernist aridity and frigidity, audiences are coming to appreciate Messiaen's warmth and "juiciness." London's windplayers deserve much praise for this; I think especially of Alan Civil's horn playing in the premiere of Dea Canyon aux Etoiles.

I must cheat with my theater award by presenting it to a piece which first made its mark in 1974. Tom Stoppard's "Travesties" remains unsurpassed (though nuzzled by the revival of his "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead"). Here is a play for the unashamedly elite: the literate and educated — for there are plays within plays in the style of other plays, and the curtain falls on every act leaving one intellectually dazzled. And in no small degree this is due to the double realization of the young and old Henry Carr by actor John Wood. At last a piece in which neither author nor actor holds back an ounce of talent. In the face of such unstopables as "No Sex Please, We're British" and "Oh Calcutta!" one should go down on one's knees in gratitude.

What is so deeply satisfying about "Kasper Hauser" is that it contains both message and style. Its message is about the refusal of sophisticated society to accept direct experience — its insistence on hypocritical complexities. The style is the marvelous opposite of American: slow, long-held shots, natural unforced composition. Above all, gentleness. Even the two horrifying assaults upon the bewildered lad are shown economically and without unnecessary detailed violence. Remarkable to relate in London today, here is a major film that has not had to be certified totally unsuitable for children.

Not, I hasten to add, that it or any other of my choices are intended for the diversion of the kiddies. Just for once, buy them an ice lolly and remind them that art is for adults, by adults — though sometimes in spite of adults.

It would not be unwelcome to this reviewer.

The fact is that Stoppard's reputation slumped after his death in 1982, and has never properly recovered. His contemporaries considered him a hack when they compared him with Dickens and Thackeray. Stoppard himself was partly to blame for this — in his autobiography he insisted that he wrote just for money. He also wrote and published too much — 47 novels, many of them desperately inferior to his best.

All in all, this is an attractive and absorbing study of a fine novelist, and I hope it succeeds in its declared aim of winning new readers for the best of Stoppard's books.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

John Wain's parable

Feng, A Poem, by John Wain. New York: Viking. \$7.95. London: Macmillan. £2.25.

By Victor Hopes

"I have blundered into a world where the only reality is power," So complains Feng, medieval Danish king, in a letter addressed to the future. That is to us.

Blundered Feng, better known to that future as Claudius — Hamlet's stepfather, Claudius — is a prisoner of power. And as British novelist, critic, and poet John Wain sees it, Feng lost his freedom in the very act that gave him his power — the murder of his brother and the seizure of his throne.

"Feng" is a fable — a parable about power, written for an age in which, as Wain puts it, "raving madmen have had control of great and powerful nations." Though he is no Shakespeare, John Wain, Oxford Professor of Poetry, brings new ironies to a twice-told tale, Feng in power finds his life a prison.

It is a cage with red-hot bars of pleasure, and fetters of power and silken cushions to drown my cries for rescue.

More ironically still, it seems likely that that only courtier in Denmark who might have understood the melancholy Feng and his existential dilemma was his trapped-by-exile nephew, Hamlet, and enemy, the melancholy Hamlet.

Victor Hopes is a poet, novelist, and essayist who teaches English at Northeastern University.

arts/books

Silhouettes

Silhouettes: A Living Art, by Peggy Hickman. New York: St. Martin's Press. \$8.95. London: David & Charles. £4.

This is a book full of shadows, which loom up in the Paleolithic drawings in the caves of Lascaux (15,000 B.C.), dance over Grecian urns, spread somberly over the silhouette portraits of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and finally cast themselves over onto the 20th century.

Although quite by necessity a study in black and white, the book is by no means without its glimmers of color and light. Little splinters of humor refract through the book, as when we view, in stark profile, the round dignity of a top-hatted statesman, or the elegant feathered headdress atop the harpsichord-playing wife of Prince William V of Orange. And there are some delightful extracts from the animated silhouette films of Lotte Reiniger.

Mrs. Hickman offers us variety of silhouetted peeks at the world and its human-



ness, shadows caught on a window shade at night.

— Nancy Gall Reed

DORIS PEEL

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John C. Wain

French/German

Le dilemme angolais

On dirait que le domaine de la politique étrangère, aux Etats-Unis, subit des pressions contradictoires. Il y a, d'une part, la crainte grandissante que l'Union soviétique ne soit en train d'étendre son influence et que les Etats-Unis ne se trouvent politiquement et militairement sur la défensive. D'autre part, le Congrès semble clairement peu disposé, après l'expérience amère du Vietnam, à se laisser entraîner dans d'autres aventures hors de son territoire.

Au cœur même de cette dichotomie, il y a l'Angola. Le président Ford s'est employé discrètement à forcer les Russes à diminuer leur intervention, sous forme de fournitures d'armes, à l'ex-colonie africaine, intervention qui, transistant par le Zaïre, atteindrait jusqu'à \$50 millions. Entre-temps, certains membres du Congrès s'attaquent à toute opération cachée de la CIA en Angola sous prétexte qu'elle attirerait les Etats-Unis dans un autre conflit impossible. Même au sein du Département d'Etat des différends ont fait surface quant à la meilleure façon de traiter ce problème épique et opiniâtre.

Le dilemme consiste dans le fait qu'il n'existe pas de solution de facilité. Il est clair que les Etats-Unis ne peuvent pas installer des troupes en Angola. Leur intervention devient de plus en plus menaçante quand on constate que les Russes ont déversé en Angola quelque 150 000 tonnes d'équipement militaire et qu'ils soutiennent au moins 3 000 guérilleros cubains.

Evidemment ce que les Russes vont y gagner, même si le groupe pro-soviétique a gain de cause, demeure hypothétique. Sans doute comptent-ils obtenir une tête de pont sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique — tout comme ils l'ont fait sur la côte orientale de la Somalie. Il va sans dire qu'ils aimeront influencer le développement politique de l'Angola dans une direction marxiste, bien que la question se pose de savoir quel succès ils auraient été donné les armées tribales primitives.

Il y a aussi ceux qui disent que le MPLA, la faction pro-russe, malgré les critiques dont il est l'objet, est en fin de compte le seul groupe assez compétent pour diriger le pays.

Il est cependant tout à fait évident que la pénétration soviétique en Afrique augmente et qu'une « victoire » en Angola étendrait considérablement la sphère d'influence de Moscou et menacerait la liberté des mers que l'Ouest détient dans l'Atlantique Sud. La situ-

ation devient de plus en plus menaçante quand on constate que les Russes ont déversé en Angola quelque 150 000 tonnes d'équipement militaire et qu'ils soutiennent au moins 3 000 guérilleros cubains.

Face à cette menace, l'aide américaine contrebalançant les façons anti-soviétiques s'explique. Elle devrait peut-être même être à présent reconnue publiquement et rendue légitime. Cette aide aurait pour but relativement modeste d'amener les Russes à limiter leur propre engagement et à empêcher que le conflit gagnant d'autres frontières évite une confrontation totale et imposante une certaine retenue.

La seconde réalité est que le Vietnam n'a pas constitué l'ultime engagement de l'Amérique hors de ses frontières. Un monde où les régimes autoritaires sont plutôt la règle que l'exception et où l'utilise la force à des fins politiques, les Etats-Unis continueront à se voir confrontés à des situations où il leur faudra décider de l'importance de la force à mettre en jeu pour y faire face. Pour le président, prendre ces décisions n'est pas chose facile. Mais il y parviendra avec la coopération d'un Congrès bien informé pleinement conscient des enjeux en présence.

In außenpolitischen Fragen scheinen die Amerikaner geteilter Meinung zu sein. Einerseits sehen sie mit zunehmender Besorgnis, daß die Sowjetunion ihren Einfluß erweitert und daß die Vereinigten Staaten politisch und militärisch in die Defensive geraten. Andererseits herrscht im Kongreß nach den bitteren Erfahrungen in Vietnam eine eindeutige Abneigung gegen weitere Operationen im Ausland.

Das beste Beispiel für diese gegensätzlichen Auffassungen ist Angola. Präsident Ford hat in aller Stille versucht, die Russen zu zwingen, ihre Intervention in der ehemaligen afrikanischen Kolonie, und zwar durch Waffenlieferungen in Höhe von angeblich 50 Millionen Dollar über das benachbarte Zaïre, einzuschränken. Kongreßabgeordnete wenden sich indessen gegen jegliche geheime Aktionen der CIA in Angola, weil sie die USA in einen weiteren undenkbaren Konflikt hineinziehen könnten. Selbst im Außenministerium sind Meinungsverschiedenheiten darüber, wie man diesen heiklen, schwierigen Problem am besten lösen könnte, zutage getreten.

Das Dilemma ist, daß es keine leichte Lösung gibt. Die Vereinigten Staaten können keinesfalls Truppen nach Angola entsenden. Außerdem möchten sie nicht auf derselben Seite „kämpfen“

wie die Südafrikaner, die der von der Sowjetunion gestützten Partei Einhalt gebieten wollen. Und doch kann sich Washington nicht einfach aus der ganzen Sache heraushalten.

Es ist natürlich bei weitem nicht klar, was die Russen erreichen werden, selbst wenn die prosoviétique Partei den Sieg davontragen sollte. Wahrscheinlich rechnen sie mit einem Flottenstützpunkt an der Westküste Afrikas — wie sie ihn bereits an der Ostküste in Somalia besitzen. Zweifellos möchten sie der politischen Entwicklung in Angola eine marxistische Richtung geben, wenn auch ungeißt ist, wieviel Erfolg sie angesichts der Feindseligkeiten zwischen den einzelnen Stämmen haben würden.

Dann sind da auch jene, die argumentieren, daß die MPLA, die prosovietische Partei — wie sehr man sie auch kritisiert —, die einzige Gruppe sei, die im Grunde in der Lage ist, das Land zu regieren.

Die Anzeichen häufen sich jedoch, daß der sowjetische Einfluß in Afrika zunimmt und daß ein „Sieg“ in Angola Moskaus Einflussphäre beträchtlich erweitern und für den Westen eine Gefährdung der freien Schifffahrt im Südatlantik darstellen würde. Die Russen haben schätzungsweise 150.000 Tonnen militärischer Ausrüstungen

nach Angola eingeschleust, und sie unterstützen mindestens 3.000 kubanische Guerillas, die dort kämpfen. Dadurch wird die Lage immer unerfreulicher.

Angesichts dieser Gefahr ist die amerikanische Hilfe für die antisozialistischen Parteien, die einen Kriegsausgleich herbeiführen soll, verständlich. Vielleicht sollte sie jetzt sogar öffentlich zugegeben und sanktioniert werden. Eine solche Hilfe sollte dem begrenzten Zweck dienen, die Russen zu veranlassen, ihr eigenes Engagement zu verringern und dafür zu sorgen, daß die Kampfhandlungen nicht bis an die Grenzen der Nachbarländer getragen werden, wo sie das Gleichgewicht des ganzen Gebiets aus den Angeln heben könnten.

Hilfeleistungen sind aber nur ein Druckmittel. Die USA müssen vor allem an zwei Fronten energische diplomatische Schritte unternehmen. Erstens müssen sie mit den Russen zu einer Übereinkunft zu gelangen suchen, daß Ost-West-Machtstämpfe in Angola den ohnehin schon britischen Zustand der Enspannung nur noch verschlimmern. Zweitens müssen sie die afrikanischen Staaten selbst dazu bewegen, durch die Organisation für Afrikische Einheit die Führung in dieser Angelegenheit zu übernehmen, sich hinter eine Koalition in Angola zu stellen und ein Ende aller ausländischen Intervention in Afrika zu fordern.

Wie dem auch sei, während Washington sich noch mit dem Problem auseinandersetzt, ergeben sich aus der Angolafrage zwei Realitäten.

Erstens, daß die Entspannung — eine Politik, die viele Amerikaner niemals richtig verstanden haben — die aktive Rivalität zwischen den Supermächten nicht beendet hat. Die Russen haben ihre Großmachtziele nicht aufgegeben.

Sie werden ihren Einfluß sowohl wie möglich vorantreiben, obgleich die Entspannung die Verhüllung einer algeiminen Konfrontation und Mäßigung fordert.

Die zweite Realität ist, daß Vietnam dem amerikanischen Engagement im Ausland kein Ende gesetzt hat. In einer Welt, wo autoritäre Systeme eher die Regel als die Ausnahme sind und wo politische Ziele durch Gewaltanwendung verfolgt werden, werden sich die USA weiterhin in die Lage versetzen, entsehenden zu müssen, wieviel Gewalt sie denn entgegensetzen sollten. Die Entscheidungen sind für den Präsidenten nicht leicht. Sie können jedoch getroffen werden in Zusammenarbeit mit einem gut unterrichteten Kongreß, der sich voll und ganz darüber im klaren ist, was auf dem Spiel steht.

Angolan dilemma

There seem to be conflicting strains in the national mood in the field of foreign policy. On the one hand concern grows that the Soviet Union is expanding its influence and that the United States is politically and militarily on the defensive. On the other there is a clear reluctance in Congress to get involved in foreign ventures again after the bitter experience of Vietnam.

Angola is now at the heart of that dichotomy. President Ford has been quietly trying to force the Russians to scale down their intervention in the former African colony by providing arms — reportedly as much as \$50 million — through neighboring Zaïre. Members of Congress, meanwhile, are challenging any covert CIA operation in Angola on grounds it will suck the U.S. into another impossible conflict. Even within the State Department disagreement has surfaced over how best to deal with this thorny, intractable problem.

Then, too, there are those who argue that the MPLA, the pro-Russian faction, whatever criticism of it, is the only group competent in the end to run the country.

However, there is ample evidence that the Soviet penetration of Africa is growing and that a "victory" in Angola would greatly expand Moscow's sphere of influence and threaten the West's freedom of the seas in the

vention étrangère sur le continent africain.

Quoi qu'il en soit, tandis que Washington lutte avec ce problème, deux réalités se font jour en Angola.

Le fait, tout d'abord, que la politique de défense, que beaucoup d'Américains n'ont jamais comprise, n'a pas réussi à mettre fin à la rivalité active des deux superpuissances. Les Russes n'ont jamais abandonné les buts qu'ils se sont fixés en tant que grande puissance. Ils continueront autant qu'ils le peuvent à brandir leur force, malgré la défense dont les éléments structurels évitent une confrontation totale et imposante une certaine retenue.

La seconde réalité est que le Vietnam n'a pas constitué l'ultime engagement de l'Amérique hors de ses frontières. Un monde où les régimes autoritaires sont plutôt la règle que l'exception et où l'utilise la force à des fins politiques, les Etats-Unis continueront à se voir confrontés à des situations où il leur faudra décider de l'importance de la force à mettre en jeu pour y faire face. Pour le président, prendre ces décisions n'est pas chose facile. Mais il y parviendra avec la coopération d'un Congrès bien informé pleinement conscient des enjeux en présence.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The British American Revolution

The American Revolution began as a civil war fought between British people, for British principles, in the British tradition of resistance to tyranny. It was part of the long conflict between the rulers of England and their subjects.

Liberty is rightly honored with memorials and celebrations, but it cannot be bought with them. Its price is always unremitting resistance to tyranny. I hope we'll remember, as we look back to 1776, that we don't stand in 1776. We stand facing the 21st century; and tyrannies can grow here too.

Many nations stand with us. Many nations have influenced American history, and vice versa; many nations have poured their cultural richness into American life. But in celebrating the foundation of the Union, I remember that the original States were all British, and that many Britons sided with the rebellious colonists.

In 1766, for example, William Pitt announced boldly in the House of Commons, "I rejoice that America has resisted." Eleven years later he cried in the House of Lords, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms — never — never — never!" He was the greatest and most respected English statesman of his day.

John Wilkes, a lesser political figure, had a huge personal following. During the entire struggle, even while he was Lord Mayor of London, he supported the American colonists. At different times he defended the Declaration of Independence, advocated withdrawing British armed forces from the colonies, called the struggle "a war of glaring injustice and wretched policy" — and was openly thanked by the Westminster Committee of Association.

Edmund Burke, a far greater orator, also spoke out for peace. If he had been listened to, the fratricidal struggle might have been avoided altogether.

All humanity is in it together.

Nell Miller



"George III" 1779: Oil on canvas by Benjamin West

Courtesy of Her Majesty the Queen, The Royal Collection, Windsor

The fierce spirit of liberty

All the King's ministers and the people of Parliament and the King himself were on vacation when the Olive Branch Petition was delivered by Richard Penn. No dignitary was around in London to receive the crucial document.

The Proclamation of the Crown to crush the overseas rebellion was issued that August without any official reading of the plea for harmony and for reconciliation and for the repeal of the antagonizing statutes.

Burke's words were ignored or forgotten and his concern that "the fierce spirit of liberty" across the Atlantic should be preserved rather than broken since it would work to Britain's advantage. "An Englishman is the unlittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery."

Domestic correspondence two days before Bunker Hill

"Courage we have," wrote Abigail June which followed Lexington and posted by the uncertain mail of traveling friend to husband John. Abundant courage, she declared, and conduct too we shall not want. But powder for the stand they dared was unobtainable and scant.

Her letter closed with a request — as simple as a case of sand, she realized, but she was pressed — for pins. If any were at hand in Philadelphia the price ten times what it had been before would still be worth the sacrifice if John could find them in some store and put them in his trunk so she could have them some reunion day.

Powder and pins and bravery! Their patriot war was won that way.

Thomas John Carlisle

Pies in the window
Put your pies in the window
The bicentennial is here.
Let them cool the winds
that blow hot
with empty words in praise
of two hundred years.

The shot heard 'round the world
has since turned plumb,
 ricochetting all these years
of steel egos
and mispriced fears,
its bloody course uncharted
but ever clear —
can it never be stopped?

The length of life has moved ahead,
there is more to remember
(and more to forget).
A two century perspective
must not just select
the handpicked legends
that have stood us well,
for the past will be cheated
if we only dwell
on those that we choose to recall.

Dennis O'Neill

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 29, 1975

The shilling soldier

The Monitor's religious article

The New Year

"Daddy, tell me about the Last Shilling Soldier!" A brilliant burst of left-over Indian summer sunlight pierces the December gloom, cutting between the organdy curtains like a stripe on a regimental flag. My daughter is speaking but it is the clipped precise English voice of a guards officer I hear, admonishing me — when I was asking about the markings on his regimental flag — "Never call it a flag. Regimental Colour, that's the proper form."

My daughter has heard the tale often enough. But once again I fold her into my arms (it is just barely comfortable to do so) and begin to recount events of a December morning years ago in London:

The graceful sweep of Regent Street and the spoke of Piccadilly float into focus, and I see myself rushing about on last minute errands before a dash to the airport and a westward flight home across the Atlantic.

The 6-inch military gentleman in question (now standing sentry near the very Pennsylvania fields his red coated comrades-in-arms tramped over when George III was King of America) was purchased with the last shilling I would ever spend in England. For, by my next visit, the noble shilling had been replaced by a decimal impostor known, inelegantly, as 5 New Pence.

I discovered the Last Shilling Soldier in a shop where, years before, I had found a pair of Dickensian characters in clay — the improvident optimist, Wilkins Micawber, and the sadistic schoolmaster, Wackford Squeers.

The soldier was not window-dressing fare. Dust was trapped in his plumeless bearskin, and he stood on an open shelf, conspicuous mercantile evidence that, at 30 shillings, this bit of tin and paint was not worth locking up behind glass. Perhaps it was this, and the rakish set of his eyebrows and the red of his tunic — rather the color found in a child's old-fashioned paintbox — that drew me to him. Clearly the stamp of the playing fields of Eton was not upon him; he could have been a Yorkshireman, or, as easily, a Cockney who hears Bow Bells every morning of his youth.

Then comes a morning early in December. "Daddy, tell me about the Last Shilling Soldier?" And once again the magic begins. The rush of Regent Street, Seeking out the toy shop. The crisp morning air. I hurry beneath the fixed gaze of turtle doves perched on wires above the roadway, part of the street's Christmaseside regalia. A No. 12 bus glides to a stop. I see the faces of the people in the queue clearly. I approach the shop — between a travel agency and a bespoke shirtmaker's. It is at the jingle of the shopbell that I realize all is not well. Not in Regent Street but in Pennsylvania. My daughter is not attending. Her thoughts are elsewhere engaged.

Couldn't the New Year be a reminder to reassess our own spiritual understanding and the constancy — or, to be honest, the lack of it — with which we live it? Are we doing as well as we can — or are we asking God for a love, a compassion, an understanding, that we really don't want?

"The test of all prayer," writes Mrs. Eddy, "lies in the answer to these questions:

Do we love our neighbor better because of this asking? Do we pursue the old self-

ishness, satisfied with having prayed for something better, though we give no evi-

dence of the sincerity of our requests by living consistently with our prayer?" And

she says, "There is a cross to be taken up before we can enjoy the fruition of our hope and faith."

Can we put our prayer to this test? Do we

actually love our neighbor better? Are we

more compassionate, more understanding of

others? Have we prayed honestly and lived

in consonance with our deepest under-

standing of God?

Christ Jesus gave no comfort to those who

did not live according to their prayers, and

he had a ready remedy for those who speak

love but do not practice it. "If thou bring thy

gift to the altar, and there rememberest that

thy brother hath ought against thee," he

said, "leave there thy gift before the altar,

and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy

brother, and then come and offer thy gift."

The lesson of divine Love is always waiting

to be learned — and we are always capable of learning it. All we have to do is to simply start loving! And we can look to Christ Jesus as an example of supreme unselfishness, of the love that heals any situation because it is only good. Inasmuch as we imbibe the Christiness that recognizes the spiritual man of God's creating and God's goodness embracing all, we can and will live according to our prayers. This, indeed, is the answer to prayer.

"Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another," we read in one of the epistles of John. The New Year can be a time of rededication to that goal.

*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3; **Science and Health, p. 9; +Matthew 5:23, 24; ++John 4:11.

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A

fuller understanding of God

is needed to reach to the core

of every discord with a healing

solution. A book that speaks

of the all-goodness of God, His

love and His constancy, in

clear understandable terms is

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Luke 12:31

BIBLE VERSE

"But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Kate Brackett

OPINION AND...

Readers write

On Australian politics

The Monitor's recent articles on Australian politics by Ronald Vickers fall short of your usual norms of fairness and balance.

Mr. Vickers' constant theme is the decreased profits of entrepreneurs and the increased wages of workers under the Whitlam Labor government. The allegations of economic mismanagement against Labor are debatable but Mr. Vickers gives only one side of the debate. One of his recent reports is preposterous in the prominence it gives to allegations that Australian economic woes are caused by Communist influence; nor does he allow any rebuttal of these allegations.

But a more important issue on the current Australian scene is the abhorrence felt by many Australians for the unscrupulous way in which a government popularly elected twice during the last three years (each time for supposed three-year terms) has been maneuvered from office by opponents who have trampled some of the major constitutional conventions upon which parliamentary democracy rests in Australia.

However, the Vickers' reports are accurate in the way they mirror, albeit unwittingly, the underlying political malaise in Australia: the polarization which has been inflamed by certain business and newspaper interests to a degree of passion and spite inconceivable two or three years ago. This is the real sadness of current Australian politics which must be rectified by a rejection of extremes and a

return to consensus and positive constructive policies.

Kingston, R.I. James and Annette Hourigan

Source of sources

What a marvelous piece Melvin Maddocks gives us, "Can having less mean living more?" The turned-on age is finally turning off, or cooling off — in search of sanity and escape from its satisfaction with materialism.

Its high is shifting into low just at the opportune moment, when resources are running low, and our readiness to look for solutions is running high. Perhaps need and demand are going to merge after all, and men to discover the simple things that satisfy, and the joy of helping others rather than helping themselves.

Maybe, as Mr. Maddocks points out, the age of limits will turn us back to our primitive and ultimate source — mankind's exhaustless source of sources — the Sermon on the Mount. Glendale, Calif. Jane Huelster Hanson

More British cars

The recent article by Francis Renny "John Bull Feels The Pinch" would seem to be open to some correction. A little detailed accuracy would be in order before expecting sweeping statements to be accepted as the whole truth.

Your correspondent quotes, "Now spending

is being cut . . . so have sales of automobiles and motorcycles." According to the latest trade and Government figures motorcycle sales are at an increase of 138 percent on 1974, which in itself was also a record year.

Neither can this increase be simply explained by the statement that people are selling cars to buy mopeds. It is the large capacity machines which show the greatest increase in sales.

A remark made at the recent Motorcycle Show at Earls Court was that the Motorcycle Industry was apparently the only one with a growth record at the present time.

Lynn, Cheshire, England Jane Greaves

Asian common market

All nations of the subcontinent, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Maldives Islands, suffer from four burdens: an unchecked population explosion, chronic underdevelopment, uncontrollable inflation, and extreme mass poverty. They have tried hard not to forsake democratic values, but because of these adverse factors democracy is getting weakened, becoming a casualty in one country after another.

How could these subcontinental nations overcome the four terrible burdens? Perhaps joining together, as in Europe, into an economic community. Thereby they could harness vast resources of the whole area,

Buddhadasa P. Kirithsinghe
General Secretary
The Society For Asian Affairs

Melvin Maddocks

Line forms to the right

"They also serve who only stand and wait" is a platitude more by those who make others do the waiting than by those who wait.

To keep someone waiting is to deliver a value judgment. It is impossible for a lover to say: "I kept you waiting because I love you so."

We know what it means when people keep us waiting. They have more important things to do. And if we are tempted to be understanding — to say, "Oh well, that's just the way he is" — we should repeat to ourselves the home truth: Nobody keeps the President waiting.

A working definition of a VIP is: a person who almost never has to wait and almost always keeps other people waiting.

Ever since somebody first said, "Time is money," the corollary has followed: Controlling somebody else's time is one of the most absolute exercises of power.

When the Army wishes to let the lowly privates know how lowly they are, the ancient indoctrination is systematically practiced: "Hurry up and wait."

Making people wait is as effective a way as any of

breaking them. And so antiseptically modern! No paraphernalia, no thumbscrews. Just a long white Kafkasque corridor with a line worth about two hours, at the end of which a clerk with a poised stamp says crossly (not bothering to look up): "Where's your birth certificate? Don't expect me to approve your 1984 AOK form unless you have your birth certificate. Next."

Why does waiting seem to get worse? A professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, Barry Schwartz, has applied himself to this and other questions of delay in "Queuing and Waiting" (University of Chicago, \$12). While perfectly capable of stating the obvious ("waiting limits productive uses of time and in so doing generates distinct social and personal costs"), Professor Schwartz has some provocative and even witty points to make.

He suggests that we may have inherited a Delay Society instead of a Leisure Society because technological speedup also carries the pattern of its own slowdown. One only has to mention 100-m.p.h. cars in the 5 o'clock traffic jam.

As population (and its concentration) has increased, the traffic jam has extended to the suburbs and the queues in supermarkets, government offices, and all kinds of waiting rooms have steadily lengthened. And even if the queue-shocked victim stays home, he or she must also wait — for the plumber, for the electrician, for the TV-repair man who, like Hamlet's father's ghost, seldom appears when he's supposed to.

He suggests that the men and women in line

are making "a commitment to public order" — while pointing out that "patience" comes from the Latin word for "suffering."

Apart from becoming a line-hopping sneak or a total stoic or moving to the nearest desert, Professor Schwartz — like the rest of us half-conditioned line-forms-to-the-right types — is not quite sure what to do about it all. And in the Christmas season his mournful little joke-solution hangs like an off-key carol in the air:

"For the few who would rise up and protest their delay, they will find the lines to the complaint department busy and long."

Richard L. Strout

Washington

Tall, red-bearded Robert Bork Jr., U.S. Solicitor General, looks like a young George Bernard Shaw, and has no hesitation in asking sharp, provocative questions, like Shaw, not only now but as he did when he was the major conservative professor in the Yale Law School's liberal faculty.

As I listen, he is asking a question of former Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, one that

Should the Supreme Court legislate?

The question is this: "Should courts legislate because legislatures fail to legislate?"

Exactly. That query succinctly formulates the problem which liberals and conservatives wrestle with when they argue about the high court and its quasi-political role in which there are two unique factors: It has a jurisdiction incomparably more powerful than that of any other court on earth; and, second, when it speaks the nation accepts its ukase, even though it may grumble. I remember the wonder of an English newspaper correspondent up presidential candidate Ronald Reagan for attacking federal "usurpation" of state power. He notes that the court had to force Alabama to comply with a provision in the state constitution to reportion the legislature. Other federal courts had to correct "abominable" conditions in the prisons. The newspaper cited other examples of certain state powers. It heads the editorial, significantly, "Not usurped, given away."

Why did it hand down its "one-man, one-vote" decision to reform the rotten boroughs of America's election districts? Congress should have cleaned the mess up years before and didn't.

Or take desegregation.

It surely must be conceded that, in no small measure, the original impetus for the Warren court's jurisprudence came from the

failure of the national and state governments to address meaningfully the myriad of problems deriving from the racial discrimination that plague the nation," writes Prof. Philip B. Kurland.

Prof. Ward E. Elliott (with whom Mr. Bork doubtless agrees) took the contrary view and sneers at what he calls "guardian democracy" in his book on the court this year. Nobody can decide how "activist" courts should be.

The Los Angeles Times editorially catches up presidential candidate Ronald Reagan for attacking federal "usurpation" of state power. He notes that the court had to force

Alabama to comply with a provision in the state constitution to reportion the legislature. Other federal courts had to correct "abominable" conditions in the prisons. The newspaper cited other examples of certain state powers. It heads the editorial, significantly, "Not usurped, given away."

Should the court legislate? — It will. Congress doesn't.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

The overlooked alternative in Angola

In thinking back over what has been printed in this newspaper and in many another newspaper and magazine on Angola since it became the top subject in foreign affairs I am struck by the absence of any awareness of an alternative American policy which was always available and might well have been the more productive.

At no time, so far as the printed record shows, did anyone in Washington concerned with Angola give serious thought to a policy of "backing the probable winner" regardless of what the Soviet Union might do.

The implication of this absence from the discussion is, I think, important. It means that American foreign policy making is still dominated by ideological rather than pragmatic considerations. By this I mean that, judging from the known record, the decision to give clandestine aid to two of the three factions in Angola was based not on the pragmatic question "which is most likely to win," but on the ideological question "which is against the Soviet Union."

At the very beginning of the debate over Angola policy it seems that the African experts in the State Department generally

favored nonintervention. They thought it was particularly important to avoid siding with white South Africa against any black country, regime, or faction. To do so could too easily damage American interests in the black countries of Africa. This was a pragmatic consideration — and a weighty one.

But when Moscow decided to recognize and lend support to the faction in control of Luanda, the capital and principal city and seaport of Angola, Washington immediately decided to cast its weight behind the rival factions.

In other words, Washington left the initiative to Moscow and reacted to Moscow's initiative rather than choosing its own policy and staying with it. The result is that Moscow is building a position on the fact which gives every sign of being stronger than its rivals and seems most likely to be the ultimate winner. The United States, by backing the rival factions, is finding itself once more in the position of backing the probable losers and, in the process, putting the probable winners under obligation to Moscow.

The record since the beginning of the "cold war" throws useful light on these matters.

The United States had its full share of successes. Indeed, it won most of the essential contests. But all of its big successes were scored where American policy was backing a country or government or regime which was essentially popular and which had the support of a majority of the population. First Greece and Turkey, then all of Western Europe provide the outstanding examples. From the Elbe to the Atlantic Washington backed the winners. Japan is another major success story. So too is South Korea.

Similarly, In 1945 both the Southeast Asian experts in the State Department and American intelligence agents in the area at the time recommended recognizing and supporting Ho Chi Minh on the ground that he was the likely winner. Japan is another major success story. So too is South Korea.

But there were failures too. For purely ideological reasons the United States backed the ultimate losers in China, Cuba, and Vietnam. And now Washington finds itself doing business with the winning communist regime in China and moving uncomfortably toward doing the same with both Cuba and Vietnam.

It is to be noted that in 1949 the State Department experts on China almost unanimously recommended doing business with Mao Tse-tung on the grounds that his cause was the popular one in China and the certain winner. The argument was that by accepting and recognizing the Mao faction Washington

had nothing to lose. That faction would win anyway. It might have something to gain by recognition. At least, its observers could be in Peking watching the course of history there. It would be able to see at close hand Peking's evolving relations with Moscow.

But in all three cases the experts were ignored. Washington backed the losing factions because they were "anticommunist."

And today Washington finds itself coming to terms with those winners which for so long it tried to oppose.

Backing the "anticommunists" is all very well when the anticommunists happen to be stronger, to be in tune with nationalistic inclinations, and to be the probable winners. But to back them solely for their anticommunism has proved to be a waste of effort and time. Every time Washington has done it, Moscow has been the gainer.

On private and public lives

President Harry S. Truman whose marital present at his passing in Warm Springs, Georgia.

Extraordinarily vivid letters have recently been published, spelling out the extramarital affairs of David Lloyd George, who bore the heavy responsibility of Britain's prime minister during much of World War I. And another British prime minister of over half a century ago said that nearly all prime ministers of his acquaintance had similar extramarital relationships.

All this may show, among other things, the immense pressures which hang upon individuals bearing heavy duties. It indicates, as still another current book about politicians' wives shows, that the marriages of public men are often abnormal and disruptive, with a facade sometimes preserved over tragedy.

There are, it should be emphasized, plenty of cases of presidents and other public men who maintained splendid marriages, with no deviations from the moral code and nothing to hide. Not the least impressive of these was

present at his passing in Warm Springs, Georgia.

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National opinion expects high personal character in the persons to whom it gives its fullest confidence. Indeed, people often demand higher standards in their leaders than they set for themselves. Nowadays, with the ubiquitous prying eyes of the news media — of which the electronic eye may be the most inquisitive — private and public lives are

The fight goes on in South Vietnam

By Nguyen Ngoc Huy

Salon's precipitous collapse last April has not ended the long and bloody Vietnamese conflict. Seven months later, resistance to the Communists continues in many provinces. Sketchy news reports complement the stories of some of my recently escaped refugees friends to substantiate Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap's repeated order after the takeover that the Communists in South Vietnam must now "smash all dark schemes of counterrevolutionaries."

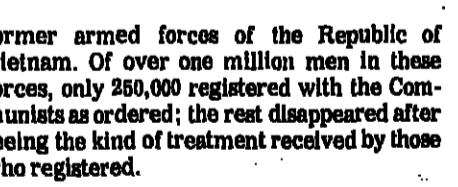
The National Revolutionary Front to Defend South Vietnam (the NRF) has been formed by nationalists to coordinate resistance of the South Vietnamese people against their new overlords. The NRF is directed by a National Leadership Council which draws its members from all major religious and political parties.

Regular North Vietnamese units are busy guarding office buildings, roads, camps, and bridges. Hanoi does not have enough men to frustrate the guerrilla hit-and-run tactics used by the nationalists. Further, it lacks the air power necessary for large-scale counterinsurgency operations. The American helicopters and aircraft abandoned by Thieu are useless without spare parts and appropriate lubricants.

The new Communist rulers have driven religious leaders into armed resistance through dictatorial and repressive policies. Venerable Thich Tri Quang of the militant Buddhists was arrested on June 18, 1976. Father Thanh, the Roman Catholic priest who opposed Thieu last fall, has also been arrested. The Communists took weapons into the sacred Holy See of the Cao Dai, an act of desecration not even attempted by the French. The Communists have advised both Cao Dai Church and Hoa Hao leaders to worship Ho Chi Minh instead of their own saints.

In the jungles north of Saigon, several battalions of rangers are operating. Paratroop and marine units control a section northeast of Saigon. Roads have been interdicted and the Tan An bridge, on the strategic Route 4 leading to the delta, was blown up in November. The Saigon and Bien Hoa airports have been mortared from time to time.

Given the present balance of forces, as long as the resistance has the support of the people, it can maintain low-level guerrilla warfare for many years. The large amount of American



small arms and ammunition carried into the jungles by nationalist forces could adequately support light combat for some time. But slowly the North Vietnamese will put into place their police and informant networks to cut the resistance off from the people and squeeze it into remote rural areas of difficult access, the very areas used by the Communists for many years. Yet the belief of resistance fighters in the righteousness of their cause will sustain some pockets for a protracted, though eventually hopeless, struggle.

The resistance has caused the North Vietnamese to go back on their promise to unify the country in a gradual and slow process and to embark on a policy of rapid unification. They probably intend to use full force to suppress the nationalist resistance as an internal rebellion.

The resistance proves that nationalism in Vietnam cannot be identified with a handful of cowardly, ineffective and corrupt generals joined with a clique of civilian war profiteers, as was done so ignorantly by those in the United States who advocated American domination of Vietnam's struggle for self-determination.

Professor May, a historian and former political figure in Saigon, is writing a history of Vietnam. His Harvard University Press book, "Vietnam's Century," will be published next year.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Singing its own praises

This painting simply sings its own praises. It has a tranquil, apparently inevitable music, bringing diversity into wholeness. Self-composure and quiet purpose informs each individual — the solemnly prophetic shepherds, the tolerant seated Joseph, the angels grouped in visible five-part harmony (each so different from the other), the mild and serene Mary, and the baby, almost closer to the "heavenly host" than he is to his mother.

This *separateness* — which even extends to the animals and birds, and into the distance of minutely delineated trees — is the essence of the painting's lucidity. It would be tempting to say "coiness" if this word didn't suggest a lack of feeling. Here is one of the most elusive qualities of Piero's painting: the patient light, the control and carelessness of his geometrical composition, the supersensitive order of his color (in the "Nativity" there is a lovely progression of celestial blues and violets) — all these elements might be expected to add up to a kind of neat demureness or even an unfeeling deliberation. Instead there is the weightless inspiration of a kind of sublime aptness.

Philip Hendy writes that: "For us, as we look at this picture, the Nativity might never have been painted before." Factually, of course, this part of the life of Jesus must be among the most frequently painted subjects in the world history of art. Piero was certainly aware of previous and contemporary "Nativities," both Italian and Flemish. Luca della Robbia's marble singing gallery in Florence is clearly the memory at the back of his quintet of angels. The motif of the baby lying on the Virgin's cloak derives from the Portinari altarpiece of Hugo van der Goes. A charming "Nativity" by Alessandro Baldovinetti shares many features in common, including the ruin of dubious stability which improvises as a poor shelter and isolates the foreground scene from the distant landscape.

But whatever the promptings and precedents, they are entirely absorbed into Piero's wonderfully unified vision. A vision seems to me to be exactly what this "Nativity" is. As a religious painting it is by no means didactic, nor is it an icon. It is more like a dream-allegory, identifying a momentary event with timeless truth.

The placid and sculptural stance of the angels is in no conflict with their fleeting song. The natural and the supernatural are found to exist in the same gentle light, the joyful and the calm, the familiar and the deeply mysterious.

The considerable damage done by cleaning to the surface of this work has perhaps even added to its presence — it seems almost like an intricate bone-structure scoured by exposure: its sensitivity of form staying finely intact.

What other painting contains simultaneously a more open simplicity and a more profoundly hidden meaning?

Christopher Andreas



"The Nativity" c. 1470-1475: Tempera and oil on panel by Piero della Francesca

Desert

Here on this vasty shift of sands
In light as merciless as devouring fire
No towers loom up, no images survive:
No echo of horn or trumpet is caught
Where all that once was
Now lies consumed:
A burning and an indecipherable dust.

The long wind blows. The dark comes on.
A great sky glitters with its waste of stars

Where the tablets — broken —
Are a drift of grit
The Word, only the Word, abides.

Doris Peel

Carol for all seasons

In the sprawling
barn of space,
the stars are yellow straw —

On a grassy
slope of hill,
a tree leans on its staff ...

On dark shoulders,
riding high,
a small, white lamb of moon --

From the mountain's
solid mass,
a bovine breath and gaze —

In the manger
bed of earth,
the high, thin wail of dawn —

And this daily
miracle:
Nativity of Now.

Gloria Maxson

Christmas: on looking back

Christmas was over, and as I was slipping off to sleep, my mind paused before the memories drifting, silent, luminous — small chips shining in my night — from all the years I had known Christmas, even to that far away other time on a farm when I too was a child, wondering and dazzled with the brightness of hopes and tumble of toys. There had been a marvelous expectancy then — trusting and sure and unknowing — with the windows encrusted each morning in feathered dream tracings of frost, making pictures that melted before one could see. Outside, the fields were lovely with the peace of new snow, and down in the woods were ice jewels, with the brook still singing under the whiteness, and the hush of a moment never crossed before.

Our kitchen with the comforting pot-bellied stove reeled in the festivities — orange marmalade bubbling golden and pungent with a touch of lime and grapefruit, and father's nougat being shaped by many little hands that hunted for crumbs, and, over on the big stove, plum pudding boiling with its rich splendor wrapped in the white-floured bag.

The spacious front door, usually kept locked, was swung wildly open to greet laden friends and a procession of amazing aunts unencumbered with uncles — doughty Dutch spinster immersing in contrary thinking and heavy woolens.

Memory has a wistful uncertainty over the breaks in life and suddenly in my mind I am no longer the child I was, and the Christmases are melting into girlhood and the early war marriage with all the weary anxious waiting and wanting. We had only one Christmas together then — our first — far away in the strange isolation of a small cabin in the desert fifty miles from Indio, the nearest town. The troops sang wistfully of a "white Christmas" and had their turkey and cranberry sauce in a sandstorm. We made presents out of pencils and little poems and bits of Indio's frayed luxury and we knew, somewhere beyond the sandstorm and the loneliness of time running out that there was the hope of a chance after the war — the happiness and the sorrows and the comforts of the small ways of love growing into a life together — the dreams and the babies — the bright crowing laughs and the eager, trusting eyes and questing minds of children coming to us — our waiting children. And they did come.

Miriam, the beautiful first baby reaching out with her tiny hands to the Christmas tree glittering in stars; and then so soon — only a breath apart, it seems she's grown — poised and separate. And Mary Porter is smiling up at me, Mary Porter, still growing, the child Madonna, immersed in glue and paint and secret contrivances to make Dad a hiding box, and then Christmas morning, standing like a shadow beside me, hoping I will like the perfume in the tinsel pagoda that has taken all her money at the Five and Ten.

And the two boys, our last babies, rolling, tumbling like puppies; jumping for imaginary baskets in every doorway, hurling packages like baseballs, hoping for bats and balls, and maybe, O fabulous thought! real leather mitts — those marvelous, bewildering, whirling, enchanting boys, writing Aunt

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Mary Roseleaf Stott

And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

Luke II:9

The Monitor's religious article

Never alone

He said Christmas always depressed him, this friend of mine who was separated from his family. The festivity of the season, even the music, left him wrapped in gloom. If the holiday closeness of people to each other makes your solitary Christmas a sad affair, there is an unfailing answer. Acquaint yourself with the real meaning of Christmas — and the Christ.

Christian Science reveals a distinction between Jesus, the man, and Christ, God's expression of His spiritual nature. Right now you can get as close as you want to the Christ, for what God expresses and knows is your individual, spiritual identity. Let the sad mortal fall away, and be yourself as God had played. . . John laboring with puckered face and wet pencil over a book for me on John Paul Jones — "He lost a ship but he Won PRIDE" — and down at the end in a rumpled envelope, wrapped in tissue, two carlings of blue stones, hoarded all these months from the ten cent rummage sale. Bill, in a desperate moment of repentance, found in my packet of "special occasion" cards, a note of condolence that seemed just right — "To our Beloved Mother in her Moment of Sorrow; With Sympathy from 'her bad son who's going to be different from now on'" — and then on the inside page a hasty drawing of all the anticipated, almost suggested presents, mostly baseball, with a new and "altered" Bill saying in an exuberance of resolve "This will change Bill. He doesn't deserve all this, and it will make him think" . . .

The memories go floating on, and just beyond lingers the child shadow of Sarah, who had only one Christmas and knew only me — and I see her tiny face that Christmas Eve laughing in the shining of the lights. In her eyes, her beautiful lilac eyes, was only love and a gentle wonder — darling little Sarah — God bless her, my sweetest baby.

Outside my window now the leafless trees are gray gaunt lines marching into the new year with its familiar unfinished plans and old imperfections. The hush of a new moment never before crossed is scattered in the steady ticking of time never stopping. And downstairs is the left-over disarray of a grown-up Christmas — hand-monogrammed silk ties spilling into tangerines, my best paring knife filched illicitly to carve up cartons, wastepaper baskets overflowing with torn tissue and dropped cards — I hear children charging through the billows of tissue to open the last tiny window in the advent calendar strewn in starburst with angels bringing presents to the bright new glimpse of the baby smiling in the straw.

Now as I fall asleep with the long day behind, I remember my own last baby, Johnny, and feel his little round head lying in my lap and the confining tender touch of his hand. Once on our round of carols, he had given an old lady a kiss because she wished she had a little boy and because she had no one to make her a present. I think of his earnest small face as he sang in the night, his fingers pinching tight to remember the words, and the cuffs of his new shirt grandly shooting out the sleeves of last year's jacket with the brass buttons. . . "Never a child so lovely . . . never a kiss so dear . . . darling, darling little man . . . do you hear what I hear? . . . do you see what I see? . . . the wonder and the love . . ."

This is the gift you are given anew each day, one that is eternally without price.

BIBLE VERSE

And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

Luke II:9

Accept this gift gratefully from God, handle it tenderly. No man can take it from you, because no man gave it to you.

As with all proper gifts, there is a giving as well as a partaking. When you accept the Christliness of your own spiritual identity, inevitably you will see the Christ-spirit in others. There is no greater gift you can give than to attribute to a man what God has already bestowed on him — Godliness. As you see your neighbor in the light of the Christ, the false burden of mortality he carries is lessened. In this way we lighten the load of each other, a continual Christmas gift. The Christ shows us how taking the divine yoke upon us makes the burden light. Today and forever, we are never alone.

¹ John 3:2; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 361; ³Romans 8:38, 39.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"®

The Monitor's view

A good time for a new year

One thing can be said for 1975. It has been the kind of year that makes everyone glad to put off the old and put on the new.

Problems knew no boundaries. People were said to feel powerless in themselves and doubtful that even the strongest governments could really help. There was a temptation to take refuge in fixed and thoughtless attitudes. The optimist, as the old saying had it, was still convinced that this was the best of all possible worlds. And the pessimist was still afraid that he was right.

But at least four tendencies from the past year were worth nurturing in the news (and not just because they are alliterative): candor, cooperation, conciliation, and caring.

Candor. The exposure of official wrongdoing that had exploded earlier in the United States was echoed in Japan and elsewhere. The relentless continuation of investigation in the U.S. promised safeguards against deception in the future. Already, through new legislation, citizens had gained unprecedented access to governmental information.

Cooperation. President Ford and Congress may not have achieved it to the degree necessary for effective policy on energy, economy, or foreign affairs. But in economically beleaguered Britain, unions agreed to limit wage demands — and government, industry, and labor promised new efforts to work together in bolstering production even at the cost of some social programs.

The British ambassador to the United Nations found increased cooperation there also, though the headlines went to the conflict and the rhetoric. And, in the realm of have and have-not nations, the North-South conference in Paris finally brought together the rich and poor in a program of cooperation toward achieving mutual benefits.

Conciliation. The Middle East remained troubled, but Israel and Egypt, through the good offices of the U.S., achieved a new state in peaceful settlement. After the chaotic conclusion of the prolonged Vietnam conflict, Hanoi and Washington by year's end were taking at least small steps toward normalizing their relations.

Civil strife raged within Lebanon, Angola, and Northern Ireland, but the world was for a time free of international military conflict — an all but unique condition. The U.S. was wary of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola, and its threat to detente. But Soviet-U.S. efforts to limit nuclear arms were still going on. China and the U.S. were on courteous if not affectionate speaking terms.

Caring. The growth of the idea of caring for one's fellowman was threatened as selfishness was heightened by scarcity. But waste by any nation began to be seen more clearly as unfair to the interests of all dependent on the earth's resources. Commitments were made to feed the starving. Some of the new riches of the price-hiking oil countries went to aid poorer countries. The U.S. took in thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees and finally lent a hand to a chastened New York.

Let us grant that 1975's record in these four aspects was not good enough. But the page is neither black nor blank. The thing is to use what's been achieved as a launching pad rather than a diving board. The new year is arriving just in time for the fresh resolve everybody needs after '75.

Do you wish people to speak well of you? Then do not speak at all yourself.

Blaise Pascal

'Maybe things are taking a turn for the better'



The Paris meeting affects everyone

Consumers everywhere could be affected by the long-term results of this week's Paris conference between rich and poor nations. Not only the price of a tank of gas but that of a whole range of products dependent on raw materials from developing countries could be influenced, by the work of four economic commissions launched at the session.

But until the commissions reach substantive conclusions, the most significant thing about this Conference on International Economic Cooperation is that it is taking place at all. As recently as last month there were doubts that it would get under way as scheduled, with participants divided on the issues. But it did start on time — and reportedly with a prevailing spirit of that conciliation and cooperation which was the main hope for getting together.

The 27 countries sitting down in Paris represent the industrialized "North" and the developing "South" — which paradoxically includes rich oil-producing countries that are still not industrialized. The two groups have different priorities listed for consideration by the four commissions on energy, raw materials, development, and finance. The hope is to work out future accommodations with each commission having cochairmen from both groups.

Thus the United States and Saudi Arabia will preside over energy. Indeed, oil is the major U.S. concern in the conference, with participation on other subjects entered into primarily for the sake of it.

Secretary of State Kissinger's address to the conference was generally not in a mood of confrontation. But he did challenge the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to do their part with the industrialized countries in helping the poorer countries, particularly, disadvantaged by the high oil

prices. In terms of aid some OPEC members, such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are already playing a large role and OPEC is setting up a joint fund also. It may be that Dr. Kissinger's touch of iron in his speech was a gesture toward those in the U.S. administration who remain opposed to the U.S. going even as far as it has in joining the conference.

One sticky issue is the possibility of countries with commodities like minerals seeking to develop cartel-like pressure such as OPEC's. They wanted the conference to accept a concept of "indexation" whereby prices of commodities would be tied to prices of industrial goods. The U.S. strongly opposes this as a perpetual spur to inflation.

Rather the U.S. would emphasize maintaining export earnings rather than export prices. That is, when a commodity exporting country suffered a loss of earnings because of its export prices, some international mechanism would come to its aid with easy loans, for example — instead of simply raising prices.

It is such questions the commissions will be confronted with. If they come up with fair and workable solutions, this week in Paris could be looked back on as a turning point in North-South relations.

Not all bad

It is good to see that Americans show some selectivity when they sing the 1975 version of that perennial hit, "Things ain't what they used to be." Oh, yes, half of those responding in a First National City Bank survey shared the nagging feeling that products on the market today are "not quite" or "not at all" as good in quality as they were even four or five years ago. But the pollies were more negative about some products — notably autos — than others. And 26 percent thought there had been

some improvement, while another quarter said quality hadn't changed.

As for customer service, the bad marks given to big stores and chains were accompanied by applause for improvement in smaller establishments. Airline and banking services also got substantially more rays than nays.

Folk wisdom says that nothing is as good as it used to be — or ever was. But look around, folks; a lot of things are better — and we don't just mean that they will be.

Monday, December 29, 1975

To end terrorism

How many acts of international terrorism must take place, how many lives must be lost, before the nations of the world look to the rule of law rather than violence to solve their conflicts?

It should shock every citizen everywhere that a tiny band of individuals could walk into a building with machine guns and grenades, kill several people, and take captive virtually an entire international conference. The raid on the OPEC meeting in Vienna and seizure of more than 30 hostages, including oil ministers, is but the latest instance of terrorism run rampant.

Only recently a group of fanatical South Moluccan terrorists seized a train in the Netherlands and the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam in an effort to gain independence for their islands in Indonesia. This, too, added to what seems to be a growing pattern of violence throughout the world. A leading specialist of the Rand Corporation calculates there were some 700 incidents of international terrorism between 1968 and the middle of this year. Some 700 people were killed and 1,700 injured.

Not only have such senseless acts victimized diplomats and officials but innocent people who had no involvement in the political struggles which agitated the terrorists. Nor have such acts achieved their purposes. More often than not they have merely exacerbated the political conflict, leading to brutal retaliation and repression of civil liberties.

Surely all nations of the world have a stake in being free from terrorism and violence. Yet the sad fact is that there has been resistance to taking community action against terrorism. Only last August Secretary of State Kissinger urged the United Nations to consider an American proposal to combat such international terrorist methods as kidnapping, murder and "other brutal acts," but it met with disappointing response.

Such a convention would presumably attempt to eliminate any safe haven for terrorists and create a broad legal and moral consensus that would denounce such activities and impel governments and private groups to discourage them.

The problem is that many nations and groups are quite willing to condone terrorist acts for political ends. Acts of terrorism may be abhorred in general, but one man's violence is another man's heroism. Many Arabs, for instance, feel that violence is the only effective weapon available to them in their struggle to regain lands occupied by Israel. Many African nations are concerned that international controls would be directed against their "just" struggles for liberation.

Thus, in some cases states are reluctant to move against terrorists because they sympathize with the latter's political aspirations. Hence the dilemma remains of finding a definition of terrorism that does not irritate political sensitivities.

Certainly it should be possible to reach international agreement that acts which victimize innocent persons or that export terrorism to countries not involved in the conflicts — in this case, Austria — should be condemned. This at least would be a beginning. It is therefore to be hoped that this latest terrorist drama will convince Arab and other once-resistant nations that terrorism, if condoned, can always be used against them as well — and that political conflicts can best be resolved in a climate of international order.